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FEATURE ARTICLE

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF

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L A T E C A B L E S

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Russian winter crops condition reported generally satisfactory on January 10 but there was little snow cover in all important grain regions. Sharp temperature fluctuations particularly in North Caucasus (important winter wheat region); Lower Volga and southern Ural and western section of Middle Volga (all important winter rye districts) have recently occurred. (Agricultural Attache Steere, Berlin, January 19.)

Denmark official 1932 crop production estimates with last year's figures in parenthesis: Wheat 10,656,000 bushels (10,053,000); rye 8,861,000 (8,405,000); barley 45,470,000 (43,373,000); oats 72,338,000 (64,450,000) and potatoes 49,236,000 bushels (52,235,000). (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, January 18.)

Russian winter grain area for harvest in 1933 reported with percentage comparisons with the previous year in parenthesis: Winter wheat 23,053,000 acres (86.8) and winter rye 63,007,000 acres (97.8). (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, January 17.)

Punjab India wheat area current season placed at 3,172,000 acres which represents a 15 per cent decrease from the area reported at the same time last year. (The Punjab usually accounts for nearly one-third of the total Indian wheat acreage.) (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, January 12.)

Denmark export slaughter houses limiting delivery of each producer during January through April 1933 to 80 per cent of the corresponding month last year. Private slaughter houses also expected to adhere to same proposition. A production restriction effective May 1 is under consideration. (These measures are taken as a result of the recent agreement with Great Britain to reduce Danish exports of pork products to the United Kingdom by 20 per cent.) (Agricultural Attache Steere, Berlin, January 14.)

German livestock census December 1, 1932 reported with previous year's figures in parenthesis: Cattle 13,120,000 (12,091,000) including 3,720,000 milch cows (3,634,000); horses 5,300,000 (5,448,000); sheep 3,400,000 (3,495,000) and goats 2,500,000 (2,514,000); 1,900,000 beehives were also reported which indicates a 1932 honey crop of about 38,581,000 pounds compared with about 37,478,000 pounds produced in 1931. (Agricultural Attache Steere, Berlin, January 14.)

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S.

BREAD GRAINSSummary of recent bread grain information

A wheat crop in New Zealand considerably above last year and somewhat above average with a small export surplus is now in prospect. No other production or acreage estimates have been received since those reported in "Foreign Crops and Markets", January 3, 1933. Crop conditions in most western European countries are generally very good though advanced somewhat too much in some areas.

Shipments of wheat increased markedly to 16,632,000 bushels, the largest for several months, as a result of a much larger movement from the Southern Hemisphere particularly Australia which had nearly 6,500,000 bushels. Sizable Canadian shipments were also made. Argentine wheat and flour exports combined during 1932 are now officially placed (preliminary December figure) at around 128,590,000 bushels of which 125,669,000 were in the form of wheat as grain. This compares with a 1931 combined total of 138,000,000 bushels and a 1930 total of 36,607,000 bushels.

Not only have Danube Basin exports been practically stopped by the freezing of the river but the Bulgarian government is now said to be proposing the prohibition of further wheat exports since stocks are light, while Yugoslavia has officially stopped wheat exports, advices indicate. Planned wheat legislation in New Zealand is reviewed on page 70.

Foreign winter wheat and rye seedings

The total of 1932 fall seedings in 8 countries reported to date shows little change for either wheat or rye from the acreage sown in the fall of 1931, but for wheat there is a decrease of nearly 5 per cent compared with 1930. The most import percentage increase is in Rumania where the official figures are for the area sown to November 30 but the estimated total winter wheat area for harvest in 1933 in that country reported by the Bureau's Danube Basin representatives indicates only a slight increase over last year. The United States accounts for the largest absolute area change with reductions in both wheat and rye from last year and two years ago. Little change in the German rye area is indicated as compared with either of the past two years. Next to Poland and outside of Russia, Germany has the largest rye area. See winter acreage table for wheat and rye page this issue.

Though official figures are not yet available for France, Italy and Poland, which countries together with Germany and Czechoslovakia already reported account for a large portion of the continental acreage, private estimates for these countries indicate increases of 1 to 5 per cent so that the winter wheat area in the European deficit areas for harvest in 1933 is expected

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

to be at least 2 or 3 per cent larger than in 1932, the Bureau's Berlin representatives believe. Though still some months before seeding time in Argentine or Australia the wheat acreage is expected to be maintained in 1933 as far as economic factors such as prices and costs are concerned and present intentions reveal, the Bureau's representatives in those countries advise. Weather conditions at seeding time, of course, may prove to be the dominant factor in any acreage change which might take place.

Foreign Crop conditionsEurope

In nearly all continental countries the condition of fall sown crops is reported to be above average, the Bureau's Berlin office notes. In Germany at the beginning of January the wheat and rye crops appeared favorable though too far advanced in some areas. For France, colder weather and snow is reported wanted though the condition of the crops so far appears excellent. The Italian fall wheat crop is promising and was recently aided by lower temperatures which checked growth. Spain reports a dry period following excessive rains of recent date.

Australia

The Australian wheat harvest has been somewhat delayed this year especially in the South and Western Australia States by cool weather but in New South Wales and Victoria, the other two important wheat States, harvesting is now complete under favorable conditions, according to cabled information from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. In some districts harvest results are reported below expectations but in the principal districts results have been very satisfactory. The grain is said to be very heavy. The official production estimate remains unchanged at 200,000,000 bushels. Also see statement on Australia in last week's Foreign Crops and Markets.

New Zealand

The 1932-33 wheat crop being harvested in New Zealand is estimated at something over 10,000,000 bushels as compared with last year's production of 6,583,000 bushels and a 5-year average (1926-1930) crop of over 8,000,000 bushels. The present crop appears the largest since 1921 when 10,565,000 bushels were harvested. An export surplus of over 2,000,000 bushels is expected from the present crop.

The local price to growers has been fixed at 3 shillings 4 pence per bushel (50 cents at current and 80 cents at par exchange) with a possibility later of a pool dividend, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Commissioner Faxon at Sydney. A New Zealand wheat purchasing board has been constituted to administer the compulsory pool.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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European market situation

Continental wheat markets were mostly firmer and more active during the week ended January 11. Agricultural Attache Steere at Berlin radios. The Netherlands and Belgium reported sizable transactions with higher prices. The situation remained about the same as a week earlier in France with demand slow and offers restricted. Demand for foreign wheat, particularly Argentine, Australian, and Canadian wheats, improved in Italy during the week. German markets were slightly firmer and more active. The spot price of domestic wheat at Berlin on January 11 was \$1.21 and of rye \$.93, both prices remaining the same as for the three previous weeks.

Russian procurings on January 1 were 92 per cent of the plan. The rapid increase in procurings reported during the month of December seems questionable, the Bureau's Berlin representatives point out.

Wheat prices

Wheat prices at United States markets changed very little during the first half of December. During the last half of the month prices declined but an advance during the first part of January regained all of the loss of the latter part of December. This advance was attributed to slow deliveries at terminal markets, unfavorable United States crop news, and also partly the result of the trade discounting prospects of farm relief legislation designed to raise wheat prices. May futures at Liverpool changed very little as a result of the Chicago advance. On January 3 the spread between Chicago and Liverpool was 4 cents per bushel, Liverpool above Chicago; on January 10, May futures at Chicago closed at 50 1/4 to 50-1/2 cents, while the close at Liverpool was 49-3/8 cents per bushel. On the 16th of January Liverpool was again above Chicago but only two cents higher. At Buenos Aires, where a new crop is now being harvested, prices declined somewhat during December. A small advance during the first week of January was followed by another decline during the second week, leaving February futures on January 14 at 36-7/8 cents per bushel which was about 12-3/8 cents under Liverpool. On the 1st of December Buenos Aires was 10 cents under the Liverpool price. See table, page 110.

Cash wheat in general followed the course of futures prices except that the advance in January came a few days later than the advance in futures prices. No. 1 Dark Northern Spring and No. 2 Amber Durum at Minneapolis advanced more during this period than did the prices of both hard and soft winter wheats. Prices of domestic wheat at Berlin and Paris changed very little during December and early January. Prices at Milan, however, advanced slightly during the latter part of December. Prices of wheat at the Danube markets, except in Rumania, declined during this period because of the accumulation of stocks.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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As a result of the large domestic crops wheat prices in western Europe this year have been much lower than last year, the Bureau's Berlin representatives point out. In the eastern continental countries, however, (Czechoslovakia, Austria and Poland) prices though somewhat lower, have been much more stable owing to restricted offers resulting from crop damage and import restrictions. In all countries, prices have been influenced by artificial measures, such as trade restrictions and milling quotas and in some countries as Germany, prices have been held up only through stabilization purchases.

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FEED GRAINS

Corn

The first estimate of the 1932 corn production in France is 17,912,000 bushels. This is a decrease of more than 27 per cent from the production of 1931, and is the smallest harvest since 1928. The total European production for the countries reported now stands at 721,785,000 bushels, an increase of more than 15 per cent over the 1931 crop in those countries.

Corn prospects in Argentina

Though no official estimate has yet been issued upon the area planted to corn in Argentina for the 1932-33 season, there is considerable feeling that the area planted is larger than last year, according to an airmail report dated December 30 from Agricultural Commissioner Ray at Buenos Aires. Some people also believe, he says, that the locust menace prevented all of the "intended" acreage from being put in. Last year the first official acreage estimate was released February 2 and the first production estimate the last of March.

Weather conditions have been quite favorable to the corn crop so far this season. On the basis of incomplete precipitation data for December, 1932, the total rainfall in the corn zone since July 1 this year has amounted to about 450 millimeters as compared with 485 millimeters in the same period last year and 386 millimeters, the 27-year average (1905-31) for July-December, inclusive. Temperatures in the corn zone in October averaged somewhat less than last year but slightly above the average for the past 27 years. November temperatures averaged the highest for any year since 1916, and with that exception were the highest for any November since 1905. The fact that corn is very well advanced this season may be due to this high November temperature together with favorable moisture conditions.

On the basis of weather factors to date, one could expect a somewhat higher yield per acre than was obtained last year but some reduction in yield

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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will doubtless occur due to the damage from locusts. In the important part of the corn zone (southern Santa Fe, southeastern Cordoba and northern Buenos Aires) a very determined effort is being made both by the government and the farmers themselves to control the locusts by means of metal barriers, flame throwers, poison, sprays, etc. Nevertheless, within this area some and possibly substantial damage will occur though it is difficult at this time to say just what the loss will be.

Other factors which, in past years, have been thought to have a decided influence upon the yield of corn have been (1) the amount and distribution of January rainfall and (2) January temperatures. Hence at this moment one can only say that weather conditions to date have been exceptionally favorable for corn and, providing January weather conditions are favorable, a very satisfactory yield might have been expected except for locust damage, the extent of which cannot yet be estimated, the Commissioner concludes.

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COTTON

European cotton demand maintained

Demand for raw cotton at Liverpool was steadily maintained during the second week of January. Prices of most descriptions on January 13 were only slightly different from those of a week earlier. See price table, page 111. At Manchester spot demand was somewhat improved with Lancashire consumption continuing large. Cloth sales were more encouraging though all contracts were for small lots. The India demand was maintained for light cloth. The mill improvement at Havre resulted in a steady demand for forward shipments but spot business was neglected. Price fixing is reported on all declines. At Milan and Bremen no important change appeared during the week.

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan cotton exports show increase

The total exports of raw cotton from Port-Sudan, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan during the first ten months of 1932 amounted to 160,166 bales of 478 pounds, as compared with 31,070 bales exported during the first ten months of 1931, according to a report received from cotton specialist Norris at Cairo. Of this 5,517 bales were exported during the month of November, 1932 as compared with 2,497 bales exported during November of last year. The total Egyptian Sakellaridis exports for the first ten months of 1932 amounted to 134,373 bales as compared with 22,905 bales for the same period in 1931. During November 1932, the total Sakellaridis exported amounted to 4,953 bales as compared with 1,139 bales for November 1931. American Upland exports for the first ten months of this

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

year amounted to 23,646 bales as compared with 7,682 bales during the first ten months of 1931. Of this 228 bales were reported exported during November 1932 while for November 1931 the exports were 1,366 bales. All cotton exported during November 1932 went to Great Britain, it is stated.

Activity continues in Chinese cotton mills

Chinese owned cotton mills in Shanghai are operating near full capacity and Japanese owned mills at about 85 per cent capacity, according to a radio-gram from Agricultural Commissioner Dawson at Shanghai. Yarn stocks in Shanghai are somewhat larger than usual for this date and improvement in the shipments of cotton yarn from Shanghai are somewhat unfavorable due to the uncertain political situation in North China. The piece goods market is also dull since little business is being completed prior to the Chinese New Year holiday season. The consumption of American cotton is holding up well despite an average crop of Chinese cotton. Trade estimates place the consumption of American cotton from August 1 to November 30 at 264,000 bales of five hundred pounds. The influence, however, of larger supplies of Chinese cotton this season is reflected in the estimated consumption of American for October and November of 105,000 bales compared to 147,000 bales for the corresponding months a year ago. Stocks of American cotton in wharf warehouses at Shanghai on December 31, 1932 are placed at 83,000 bales compared to 100,000 bales a year ago. Chinese cotton was quoted on January 13 at 6.80 cents per pound and American middling 7/8 inch c.i.f. Shanghai 7.55 cents per pound, exclusive of duty.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

Argentina has more grapes for export

From 800,000 to 1,000,000 cases of table grapes will be available for export from Argentina this year against 520,000 cases exported in 1932, according to Assistant Agricultural Commissioner C.L. Luedtke at Buenos Aires. The cases weigh 20.28 pounds net. The provinces of San Juan and Mendoza provide most of the export grapes. Last year the United States took 64 per cent of the Argentine export grapes with Great Britain and Brazil taking most of the remainder. The export season usually begins around February 1 and continues into May. The first shipment for the United States left Buenos Aires last season on January 25. There is some doubt as to the export markets being interested in all of the Argentine grapes available for export, Mr. Luedtke states. The United States is regarded as being in a less favorable buying position, and the United Kingdom has announced a new import duty on grapes of 1.5 pence per pound. Rail and ocean freight rates will be lower than last year, but exporters see little profits in the coming season's operations.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Mexican vegetables damaged; Cuban season early

Frost damage has reduced materially the Mexican West Coast crops of fresh vegetables, according to a report dated January 13 from Consul F. W. Hinke at Mazatlan. Before the frost came, shipments to the United States were running behind those of last season. In Cuba, vegetable shipments to the United States began unusually early this season, Consul Quarton at Havana reports. The November movement of cucumbers and tomatoes was unusually heavy for that month. The cucumber movement continued heavy through December but tomato shipments fell off sharply. For November and December 1932 total vegetable shipments from Cuba to the United States were considerably smaller than last year, largely because of the December drop in tomatoes. That crop in the Bahamas is expected to be above average, according to Vice Consul Mellon at Nassau. Shipments to New York in November, however, were sold at a loss and indications are for a larger movement to Canada this year than last. See Foreign Service release F.S./V-100, January 18, 1932.

OILS AND OILSEEDS

Argentine flaxseed yields and quality poor

Cutting of flaxseed was progressing slowly in the southern section of the Province of Santa Fe the last of December, with rather low yields and a high proportion of the grain spotted, according to information received from Agricultural Commissioner Ray at Buenos Aires. Santa Fe is the largest flaxseed producing province in Argentina. The crop was all cut in the north, about 80 per cent was stacked, and the remainder had already been threshed. A few fields were left unharvested as they were completely lodged and very dry. Flax threshing in this zone was interrupted at various times due to bad weather and it is likely that some stacks will be left unthreshed because the low yield will not pay for the threshing costs. On the whole, yields vary but are low.

Flaxseed yields have been very poor in the Province of Entre Rios with some fields left unharvested and some stacks abandoned. Although the largest part of the flax fields had already been cut by late December, a considerable quantity remained unstacked with further damage expected if rains continue. Good outturns are the exception but even then spotted seed predominates and there is a large proportion of foreign matter and flat and green seed. This province usually accounts for nearly 30 per cent of the total Argentine production and with Santa Fe almost two-thirds of the total. Though fairly good yields and seed were reported in southern Cordoba in the important northern part of the province the crop suffered from the effect of rain during harvesting time. The flax area in Buenos Aires and La Pampa is not very extensive and though yields appear generally better than those in the northern provinces they are varying and below normal.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

The quality of the 1932 Argentine flaxseed crop is poor with considerable spotted seed and foreign matter. Rains at harvest time in important producing areas caused a high percentage of spotted grain and affected yields. The second official acreage report indicated a little more than 1,000,000 acres totally lost and stated that there were other areas partially damaged. The first official estimate of production, released December 10 of 53,147,000 bushels was somewhat lower than trade estimates previous to that date. No doubt there has been added damage from unfavorable weather since the calculation of the trade estimate. This is the smallest crop since the one of 1929 when the outturn was 50,004,000 bushels and is only about 60 per cent of the large crop of 89,067,000 bushels in 1931.

LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

London wool sales have good tone

At the London wool sales of January 17 there were good representative selections of all lines except best greasy merinos, and the general tone of the market was firm, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Attache E. A. Foley at London. Bradford and Germany were the chief buyers. Withdrawals were light. Price advances were irregular, but values on most offerings were firm to higher. Wool Specialist H. E. Reed reports that during the first half of 1932 British demand dominated the leading wool markets, but subsided somewhat in the second half as continental demand improved and Japanese demand continued. Prices were forced to levels higher than British manufacturers could pass along to the trade. In general, however, 1932 was a better year than 1931 for the British wool industry. The departure from the gold standard and the imposition of duties permitted the industry to regain the home market. That fact, plus an increase in exports of semi-manufactures, has enabled the industry to keep machinery at a high level of activity through 1932.

Consumption of wool (i.e. processed by machinery) in the United Kingdom was larger in 1932 than in recent years, Mr. Reed reports. Retained imports and the retained British clip were also larger. While the surplus accumulated in 1932 is smaller than last year, it, plus the surplus of former years, is still large. The stocks position in the United Kingdom has both favorable and unfavorable aspects. Trends of fashion have concentrated the bulk of demand on the finer grades of wool. There appear to be no excessive supplies of wool above 56's qualities. Wools below 56's, however, present a different story. Throughout the year they have been neglected. Both demand and price for them are low. Much of the accumulation is in stocks of low wool. Lighter buying in primary markets plus the maintenance of consumption in the United Kingdom improved the stocks position in the closing months of 1932. There was little accumulation of semi-manufactures or manufactures, and the position is such that any change in consumption demand, one way or the other, would have an immediate influence on raw materials.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

South Africa maintains wool exports

Exports of greasy wool from the Union of South Africa totaled 121,000,000 pounds for the period July 1-December 3, 1932 against 52,000,000 pounds for the corresponding 1931 period, according to Agricultural Attache C. C. Taylor at Pretoria. The 1932 figure was also nearly double that of 1930. Unsold stocks at Union ports on November 30, 1932 were only 67,000 bales against 193,000 bales a year earlier and 106,000 bales on November 30, 1931. The November 30, 1932 figure for port stocks of wool sold and awaiting shipment was 59,000 bales against 38,000 bales a year earlier.

All South African ports have shared in the increased movement. By mid-December, exports from Port Elizabeth and East London were reaching their peak, while Durban is expected to reach its peak a little later than usual. France continues to be the principal buyer and took 38 per cent of the total exports of grease wool during the first four months of the season. Germany took 27 per cent with 12 per cent going to the United Kingdom, 9 per cent to Belgium and 8 per cent to Italy. Exports to the United Kingdom, and also to London for reexport, are somewhat ahead of last year, while exports to the Continent and Japan are far ahead. Practically no direct exports have gone to the United States.

November and December are the months when most of the ewes are bred for lambing in April and May. Drought in interior areas may result in unsatisfactory breeding operations this year. Dr. Taylor reports. In southern and coastal sheep areas, however, recent rains and abundant feed should result in successful breeding operations. There is less of a tendency to reduce the number of sheep bred than there was a few months ago. The April and May period is the autumn lambing period. Spring lambing occurs in the period September-October. Most of the sheep areas breed principally for autumn lambing. Spring lambing is practiced largely in the grass veld areas in the eastern regions where rainfall is heavy and the winters are cold.

South Africa exports more mohair

Exports of mohair totaling 3,821,000 pounds left the Union of South Africa during the period July-October 1932, against 1,010,000 pounds for the corresponding 1931 period, Agricultural Attache C. C. Taylor at Pretoria reports. The average price was less than half of the relatively low price secured a year earlier. By mid-December the marketing season for hair grown in the winter months of June-August was drawing to a close. Receipts at ports continued ahead of last year, with shipments to date exceeding those of the whole 1931-32 season. Shipments continue to go chiefly to the United Kingdom, with a few bales being sent to the United States.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF a/

The British restrictions on imports of South American beef have been the outstanding development of recent months in the international beef and cattle situation, according to information available in the Foreign Agricultural Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Other features of the current situation are: (1) An upward tendency in world cattle numbers; (2) unusually low cattle and beef prices and (3) reduced imports into practically all deficit countries.

The British restrictions, which favor British Empire beef producing areas under the terms of the Ottawa agreements of last summer, have been applied at a time when cattle numbers in both the United States and Europe are approaching the highest levels of recent years. As far as the United States is concerned, the British policy might be expected to divert Canadian cattle and beef and New Zealand beef away from American markets. On the other hand, a restricted British outlet for South American beef gives the United States market a more prominent position in the eyes of exporters in Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil.

During 1932, the United States markets attracted less British Empire cattle and beef than in 1931. Import figures on all items have been quite small in the last 2 or 3 years, but increases over 1931 occurred during 1932 in imports of cattle from Mexico and canned beef from South America.

a/ Prepared in collaboration with Esther H. Johnson of the Division of Statistical and Historical Research. A section covering the leading European importing countries will appear in next week's "Foreign Crops and Markets". Both sections, under the above title, will be published together as a separate from this periodical.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

Under the terms of an order effective January 1, 1933, imports of chilled and frozen beef into Great Britain can be made after that date from non-British countries only under an official license. The order was issued under the provisions of the Ottawa agreements, and contemplates the reduction of imports of non-Empire frozen beef during the first quarter of 1933 by 10 per cent below the volume imported a year ago. The reduction is to increase by 5 per cent in each quarter until it reaches 35 per cent in the second quarter of 1934. Imports of chilled beef are to be limited to the volume imported during the base period. Chilled beef is preferred to frozen beef in British markets. The order as outlined follows temporary agreements with exporting countries to reduce British imports during November and December 1932. Indications are that the first reductions had a stimulating effect on prices in British markets. The Ottawa agreements contemplate also limiting British receipts from Empire countries, but at levels above those of the existing trade.

In the case of Australia, now the leading source of frozen beef imports into United Kingdom, that country will try to limit its exports of frozen beef during 1933 to an amount not exceeding by more than 10 per cent the volume so exported in the 1931-32 season. For New Zealand, it is planned that the United Kingdom shall be given reliable estimates of contemplated shipments at the beginning of each export season, with annual increases of 5 per cent over current shipments contemplated for 1934 and 1935. British imports from Canada and the Union of South Africa are still very small, and provision for their expansion is made in existing plans.

The ultimate effect of the restricted imports on the cattle industries of the important beef exporting countries is not yet clear. In the British colonies and dominions where the quotas are favorable the industries undoubtedly will be stimulated, at least temporarily, whereas the industries in the South American countries, especially Argentina, face a serious contraction of markets for their surplus beef.

World cattle numbers

Cattle numbers continue to increase. Practically all of the 19 a/ countries for which annual estimates are available showed increases in 1932 above the preceding year and above the 5-year average 1921-1925. Most of the countries reporting so far for 1932 are in North America or Europe. In the United States numbers have been increasing since 1928. The two South American countries for which estimates are available for 1932, Brazil and Uruguay also show increases over 1930, the most recent census year for most countries. Cattle numbers in 38 countries reporting for 1931 are now estimated at 194,000,000 an increase of 1 per cent above 1930. Including Russia, the increase over 1930 was even greater due to the abnormally heavy decrease in Russia in 1930.

a/ United States, Canada, England and Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Irish Free State, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, France, Germany, Hungary Yugoslavia, Rumania, Poland, Lithuania, Rhodesia and Ceylon.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

Estimated world totals for the 5 years 1926-1930 place the average annual number of cattle at 670,000,000 head compared with an average of 648,000,000 head for 1921-1925 and the pre-war average of 562,000,000 head. The increase in the world total for the 5-year average 1926-1930 appears to be principally in Europe, Africa and Asia as the important countries of North America and the important exporting countries of South America with the exception of Brazil, showed a slightly smaller total for the 5-year average than in the years 1921-1925.

Mexico and Canada supply practically all of the live cattle imports into the United States. Canada also provides part of the small imports of fresh and frozen beef and veal into the United States. Mexico which furnished 74 per cent of the total imports of live cattle into the United States in 1930 reported only 3,735,000 head of cattle on hand according to preliminary census returns for April 26, 1930 which have just recently been released. Cattle numbers 2 years ago therefore were approximately 27 per cent lower than at the time of the last census taken 28 years ago in 1902 and also about one-third less than in 1926 according to the official report for that year. Although official estimates are not available for 1910 reports from the United States ~~consulate~~ ^{consulate} in Mexico indicate that numbers were considerably larger then than in 1902 and probably also larger than in 1926.

Canada, which supplied only 14 per cent of the live cattle imports into the United States in the first eleven months of 1932 reported 8,511,000 head on hand in June 1932, an increase of 6 per cent above 1931. The number in 1932, however, was smaller than for the 10 years 1921-1930 when cattle numbers averaged 9,200,000. During the years 1927-1929, Canadian live cattle imports into the United States exceeded those from Mexico but the reverse has been true since then. In pre-war years Mexico was the chief source of live cattle imports into the United States.

Cattle numbers in Argentina, the principal beef exporting country of the world, were reported at 32,212,000 head at the time of the last census in June 1930. Although numbers showed an increase of 24 per cent above the preceding census of June 1914 they were 13 per cent below the official estimate of December 31, 1922. As the censuses were taken in mid-winter when stocks are lowest and the 1922 estimate in mid-summer they are not strictly comparable but provincial estimates for Buenos Aires, where about 36 per cent of the Argentine cattle are raised indicate that numbers in Argentina were larger in 1922 or 1923 than they were in 1930. Of the total quantity of 1,082,000,000 pounds of frozen beef exported from Argentina in 1931, 82 per cent went to the United Kingdom, mostly in the form of chilled beef. Imports of Argentine beef into the United States are principally in the form of canned beef and are very small compared with Argentina total beef exports.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

There has been an increase in cattle numbers in Uruguay, the second largest beef exporting country, since the 1930 census according to the statement accompanying the final report on the 1930 census recently issued. The number in 1932 was estimated at 7,372,000 according to that report, an increase of 3 per cent above the 1930 census figures. The number, however, is below that of 1924 when as the result of high prices during the war period cattle breeding was stimulated and the number was the largest ever reported. Although no recent official estimates have been made for Brazil, unofficial estimates made by authorities in the cattle industry indicate that numbers on January 1, 1932 reached approximately 48,000,000 head, an increase of 40 per cent above the 1920 census figure of 34,271,000 pounds.

Uruguay and Brazil both market a considerable share of their surplus beef in the United Kingdom and therefore the Ottawa agreements restricting imports of foreign beef into the United Kingdom are of much importance to them as the industries in both countries are considered capable of considerable expansion. In Uruguay, cattle owners, in addition to the anxiety felt as a result of the recent agreements, are faced with the possibility of being obliged to throw their animals on the market to be sold at any price, owing to the damage which may result out of the recent locust invasion.

Cattle numbers in British Empire countries are considered in the sections covering those countries.

Beef production and per capita consumption

Commercial slaughter statistics for the seven a/ most important beef exporting countries for the first three-fourths of 1932 show a reduction of approximately 6 per cent, compared with the same period of 1931, whereas production decreased only 2 per cent indicating a heavier yield per animal in 1932. Production in the two most important European consuming countries, the United Kingdom and Germany, increased about 5 per cent during the same period.

During 1931 per capita consumption of beef and veal decreased in the United States and Canada, Argentina and Australia and increased in the important European consuming countries. In the United States and Canada there was an increase in the consumption of mutton and lamb and pork in 1931. In the United States, however, pork per capita consumption was lower than in 1928 and 1929. Whereas beef per capita consumption in the United Kingdom and Germany increased slightly pork consumption increased approximately 6 pounds per capita in the United Kingdom and 4 pounds in Germany and was about the same as in 1928, in Germany but considerably higher in the United Kingdom.

a/ United States, Argentina, Uruguay, Australia, Canada, Union of South Africa, and Poland. The United States is listed as an exporting country of beef and beef products, also oil constituting the chief item in recent years. In 1928 and 1929, however, imports of beef and beef products exceeded exports, if the imports of canned beef and veal as reported by the Bureau of Animal Industry inspection figures are included.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CATTLE: Number in countries having 150,000 or over, average 1921-1925, and 1926-1930, annual 1929-1932.

Country	Month of estimates	Average		1929	1930	1931	1932 Prel.
		1921-1925 a/	1926-1930 a/				
NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands
United States...	Jan.	66,725	58,363	57,878	59,730	60,915	62,407
Canada.....	June	9,588	8,860	8,825	8,937	7,991	8,511
Mexico.....	June	b/2,492	c/ 4,660		d/ 3,735	---	
Guatemala.....	July	268	397	396	416	---	
Honduras.....		e/ 466	-(466)	---	---	---	
Salvador.....		(340)	d/ (328)	---	d/ 328	---	
Nicaragua.....		f/1,200	(1,200)	---	---	---	
Costa Rica.....		435	436	399	---	---	
Cuba.....	Jan. g/	4,841	4,496	4,421	4,845	4,377	
Dominican Rep..	May	640	(488)	488	---	---	
Porto Rico.....		279	140	141	---	---	
All North & Cen. Amer. coun. reptd all per- iods to 1931		81,154	71,719	71,124	73,512	73,283	
Estimated total a/		87,900	80,500				
SOUTH AMERICA							
Colombia.....		7,468	6,857	---	7,343	---	
Venezuela.....		2,689	f/ 3,000	---	f/ 3,000	---	
British Guiana...		117	148	154	154	---	
Ecuador.....		f/ 1,500	1,282	f/1,285	---	---	
Peru.....	Feb.	1,198	d/ 1,806	d/1,806		---	
Bolivia.....		2,145	1,860	1,855	---	---	
Chile.....		1,957	2,153	---	d/ 2,388	---	
Brazil i/.....	Sept. d/	j/34,271	f/ 40,000	---	f/40,000	---	f/48,000
Uruguay.....		d/ 8,432	d/ 7,128	---	d/ 7,128	---	7,372
Paraguay.....	Jan. 1 g/	4,600	4,500	---	f/ 4,000	---	7,372
Argentina.....	Jan. 1	d/37,065	k/ 32,212	---	k/32,212	---	
Estimated total h/.....		101,500	101,000	---	---	---	
EUROPE							
England & Wales	June	5,824	6,072	5,958	5,850	6,065	6,356
Isle of Man.....	June	19	19	20	20	19	---
Scotland.....	June	1,171	1,218	1,233	1,233	1,209	1,222
Northern Ireland.	June	748	695	700	673	681	715
Irish Free State	June	4,266	4,059	4,137	4,038	4,029	4,025
Norway l/.....	June	1,128	1,221	1,224	1,251	1,310	1,342
Sweden.....	June	2,418	2,979	2,898	(3,060)	3,109	3,120
Denmark.....	July	2,613	2,981	3,036	3,057	3,208	3,238

Continued

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CATTLE: Number in countries having 150,000 head or over, average 1921-1925 and 1926-1930, annual 1929-1932, cont'd

Country	Month of estimate	Average 1921-1925 a/	Average 1926-1930 a/	1929	1930	1931	1932 prel.
EUROPE, Cont'd		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Holland.....	May-June	d/ 2,053	d/ 2,366	---	d/ 2,366	---	---
Belgium.....	Jan. g/	1,550	1,719	1,751	1,738	1,759	1,768
France.....	Jan. g/	13,582	14,886	15,005	15,631	15,467	15,434
Spain.....	Jan. g/	3,457	3,700	e/ 3,660	(3,657)	3,654	---
Portugal.....		797	d/ 853	---	---	---	---
Italy... i/...	(Mar-Apr)	6,812	d/ 7,029	---	7,029	---	---
Switzerland .	Apr. d/	1,425	1,598	d/ 1,587	---	1,609	---
Germany.....	Jan. g/	16,785	17,776	18,414	18,033	18,470	19,091
Austria.....	Jan-Apr.	2,241	d/ 2,313	---	d/ 2,313	---	---
Czechoslovakia	Jan. g/	4,377	4,693	---	m/ 4,540	4,459	4,443
Hungary.....	Apr.	1,866	1,814	1,819	1,785	1,814	1,819
Yugoslavia i/	Jan.	4,122	3,737	3,765	(3,800)	3,850	3,912
Greece i/.....	Jan. g/	742	925	955	874	881	---
Bulgaria i/ .	Jan. g/	1,928	2,266	2,266	---	---	---
Rumania... i/..	Jan. g/	5,570	4,820	4,625	4,521	n/ 4,159	4,269
Poland.....	Nov.	8,063	9,210	k/ 9,057	k/ 9,400	k/ 9,786	k/ 9,457
Lithuania.....	Jan. g/	1,149	1,245	1,199	1,160	1,170	1,120
Latvia.....	June	867	977	f/ 978	1,026	1,117	---
Estonia.....	July	508	623	604	627	669	---
Finland.....	Sept.	1,847	1,888	1,903	---	---	---
Russia, Eur. & Asiatic.....		58,263	63,933	66,377	52,095	60,000	---
All Eur. Cols ex. Russia r'p'ting all periods to 1931.....		76,449	80,677	81,038	81,354	82,338	---
Est. total ex. Russia		98,000	103,800	---	---	---	---
AFRICA							
Abysinnia		(4,000)	(4,000)	4,000	---	---	---
Morocco.....		1,711	1,971	2,151	2,092	---	---
Algeria.....	Sept.	853	904	897	938	872	---
Tunis.....	Jan. g/	459	464	484	498	502	---
French W. Af.		2,165	2,586	2,844	2,825	---	---
French Sudan		1,086	1,018	1,139	1,100	---	---
Nigeria (& B. Cameroon)...		2,909	3,088	3,083	2,973	---	---
Fr. Cameroon		354	412	484	504	---	---
Egypt i/.....	Sept.	1,310	1,551	1,623	1,572	---	---
Anglo-Egy. Sudan		864	1,502	1,505	1,300	---	---
Italian Somali land	Feb. d/j/	1,246	1,110	1,112	1,113	---	---
Eritrea...		553	748	d/ 749	---	---	---
Kenya Colony	Mar.-June	3,038	3,812	3,498	5,193	---	---
Uganda.....	Jan. g/	1,109	1,607	1,710	1,911	1,985	---
French Eq. Af.		815	884	f/ 885	f/ 886	---	---

Continued --

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D.

CATTLE: Number in countries having 150,000 head or over, average 1921-1925 and 1926-1930, annual 1929-1932, cont'd.

Country	Month of estimate	Average		1929	1930	1931	1932 prel.
		1921 - 1925	1926 - 1930				
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands
AFRICA, Cont'd.							
Belgian Congo		495	580	256	197	--	--
Ruanda - Urundi		700	828	820	1,000	--	--
Angola - Portuguese							
West Africa		524	1,073	1,423	--	--	--
Brit. Southwest Africa		561	643	698	655	--	--
Rechuanaland		482	580	625		--	--
Union of South Africa	Apr-May	9,459	10,640	10,695	c/ 10,751	--	--
Basutoland		604	653	664	649	--	--
Rhodesia -							
Northern	Jan. g/	289	415	441	473	466	
Southern	Jan. g/	1,794	2,268	2,326	2,398	2,468	2,582
Swaziland	Jan. g/	244	316	367	380	334	
Tanganyika Territory		3,806	4,823	4,867	5,170	--	--
Nyasaland	Mar. 31	120	151	166	171	--	--
Mozambique (Port.E.							
Africa)		342	446	479	491	--	--
Madagascar	Feb.	7,708	7,038	6,841	7,048	--	--
All African countries reported all periods to 1931		4,748	5,974	6,225	6,598	6,627	
Estimated total h/ ...		50,000	56,400				
ASIA							
Turkey, European & Asiatic i/		4,821	5,492	5,215	5,343	--	--
Persia	f/	1,000	(1,000)	--	--	--	--
Syria and Lebanon		257	300	332	391	--	--
India i/-							
British	Dec.toApr.	146,759	152,047	151,339	d/ 154,629	--	--
Native States		33,982	35,641	33,671	e/ 47,104	--	--
Ceylon i/	Jan. g/	1,459	1,570	1,618	1,650	1,660	1,580
China, incl. Turkestan & Manchuria		p/ 22,000	24,000	24,000	--	--	--
Japan	Jan. g/	1,440	1,474	1,484	1,488	1,498	
Chosen	Jan. g/	1,567	1,586	1,570	1,586	1,612	
Formosa i/	Jan. g/	407	385	388	390	391	
French-Indo China i/		3,600	3,852	3,926	3,700	--	--
Siam i/	Mar.	6,701	8,783	9,379	9,153	--	--
Philippine Islands i/	Jan. g/	2,393	2,909	3,011	3,110	3,249	
Dutch East Indies-							
Java and Madura i/	Jan. g/	5,287	5,708	5,658	5,700	5,763	
Outer Posses. i/	Jan. g/	1,872	1,994	2,022	2,049	2,064	

Notes appear on page

Continued -

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CATTLE: Number in countries having 150,000 head or over, average 1921 - 1925 and 1926 - 1930, annual 1929 - 1932, cont'd

Country	Month of estimate	Average		1929	1930	1931	1932 prel.
		1921-1925 a/	1926-1930 a/				
ASIA, CONT'D		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands
All Asiatic count. excl. Russia rept'd all periods to 1931		14,425	15,626	15,751	15,973	16,242	
Est. Total excl. Russia h/		235,300	248,700				
OCEANIA							
Australia	Jan. g/	13,789	11,873	11,301	11,202	11,719	
New Zealand	Jan.	3,393	3,439	3,446	3,766	4,081	
All Oceania coun. rept'd all per- iods 1931		17,182	15,312	14,747	14,968	15,800	
Est. total h/ .		17,400	15,500				
Total coun. excl. Russia rept'd all periods to 1931 .		193,958	189,308	188,885	192,405	194,229	
Pre-war to 1931 incl. Russia ...		252,221	253,241	255,262	244,500	254,229	
Est. world total incl. Russia h/g/		g/648,400	669,800				

Division of Statistical and Historical Research, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from reports from United States Department of Agricultural representatives abroad, official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated. Figures in parenthesis interpolated. a/ Average for five year period if available, otherwise for any year or years within this period except as otherwise stated. b/ Incomplete. c/ Average of 1926 estimate for 96% municipalities and 1930 census. d/ Census. e/ Year 1918. f/ Unofficial. g/ Countries reporting as of December have been considered as of January 1 of following year. h/ This total includes interpolations for a few countries not reporting each year and rough estimates for some others. i/ Buffaloes included. j/ Year 1920. k/ Census June. l/ In rural communities only. m/ Preliminary census figures for May 27. n/ Estimate of total number based on number in rural communities only as compared with last year. o/ Number in towns assumed to be same as in 1927, i.e. 177,600 and added in for purposes of comparison with preceding years. p/ Estimate based on increase in 1920 in 20 provinces which supported 55% of the cattle in China in 1914. No data available in 1920 for such important provinces as Hupeh with 1,898,000 in 1914, Hunan with 2,192,000, Szechuan with 3,009,114, Kwantung with 2,288,000, and Kwangsi with 1,527,000. q/ Estimated totals for continents are as follows in millions of head for 1909-1913. North and Central America and West Indies, 74.9; South America, 80.3; Europe, excluding Russia, 103.3; Africa, 33.8; Asia, excluding Russia 195.2; Oceania, 13.8; World 561.6.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEER, CONT'D

BEEF AND VEAL: Estimated production in exporting and importing countries, average pre-war, years 1928 to 1931, and latest months, 1932 with comparisons.

(For earlier figures see Foreign Crops and Markets, September 21, 1931)

Country	Average: pre-war:	1928	1929	1930	1931	From beginning of year to latest date available 1931	1932
EXPORTING COUNTRIES:	Million:	Million:	Million:	Million:	Million:	Million:	Million:
United States:	pounds:	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Inspected a/....	4,034	4,725	4,728	4,704	4,751:b/	4,353:b/	4,062
Total	6,383	6,386	6,581	6,903	6,932	---	---
Argentina:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
In freez. works:	819	1,654	1,612	1,552	1,423:c/	845:c/	790
In packing plants and liners...	1,512	2,406	2,269	2,124	2,056:c/	1,265:c/	1,183
Total (excl. farm)	2,312	3,654	3,881	3,466	3,248	---	---
Uruguay:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
In freez. works:	32	277	348	440	359:d/	226:d/	193
Total (excl. farm)	469	505	561	512	439	---	---
Australia	764	c/ 1,105:e/	853	f/	f/	---	---
New Zealand g/ ...	221	h/ 310:h/	284:h/	264:h/	311:i/	27:i/	43
Canada:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Inspected	140	396	396	347	342:b/	313:b/	315
Total	426	692	693	676	604	---	---
Poland, inspected:	---	816	933	915	982:j/	464:j/	520
Total	---	858	963	934	1,008:j/	476:j/	540
Brazil, total	809	---	---	---	2,116	---	---
State of Sao Paulo	---	282	323	314	274	---	---
IMPORTING COUNTRIES:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom k/:	1,714	1,638	1,625	1,594	1,538:b/	66:c/	68
Germany:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Inspected	2,104	2,353	2,541	2,385	2,345:L/	1,714:L/	1,803
Total	2,139	2,343	2,550	2,395	2,355	---	---
France	2,040	1,321	1,307	1,962	2,094	---	---
Belgium	316	266	282	255	---	---	---
Norway:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Inspected	51	64	63	59	---	---	---
Czechoslovakia ...	---	505	501	466	463	---	---

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Later figures, if any, appear in the text. a/ Exports of beef and beef products exceed imports. b/ First 11 months. c/ First 7 months. d/ First 8 months. e/ Average production for 10 years ending 1920-21, for 3 years ending 1923-29 and for year 1929-30. f/ Exports of frozen beef reached 165 million pounds in 1931 compared with 153 million pounds in 1930. g/ Years ending March 31 following. h/ Including farm production. i/ Exports 8 months. j/ First half. k/ For years ending May 31 following - from 1928 on estimated by multiplying number slaughtered by official average dressed weight. L/ First 9 months.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CATTLE AND CALVES: Estimated slaughter in exporting and importing countries, average pre-war, years 1928 to 1931 and latest months, 1932 with comparisons

(For earlier figures see Foreign "Crops and Markets", Sept. 21, 1931)

Country	Average pre-war	1928	1929	1930	1931 prel.	From beginning of year to latest date available	
						1931	1932
	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands
EXPORTING COUNTRIES-							
United States: <u>a/</u>							
Inspected	9,632	13,147	12,813	12,765	12,825	b/11,450	b/11,225
Total	18,907	21,119	20,554	20,700	20,948	-	-
Argentina:							
In freezing est. only.	1,154	2,830	2,792	2,679	2,296	c/ 1,391	c/ 1,269
In packing plants and liniers	2,132	4,112	3,932	3,776	3,316	c/ 2,078	c/ 1,899
Total (Excl. farm) <u>d/</u> ..	3,272	6,266	6,138	5,966	e/ 5,238	-	-
Uruguay:							
In freezing works	59	697	853	1,108	902	f/ 569	f/ 486
Total excl. farm	914	1,272	1,375	1,285	1,102	-	-
Australia, total	1,572	2,200	1,947	-	-	-	-
For export only	-	477	471	402	425	g/ 360	g/ 324
Netherlands:							
Inspected	-	1,261	1,321	998	-	-	-
New Zealand <u>h/</u>	277	i/ 806	i/ 811	i/ 886	i/ 959	-	-
Canada:							
Inspected	452	1,115	1,117	978	963	j/ 897	j/ 887
Total	1,218	1,949	1,953	1,904	1,702	-	-
Union of South Africa <u>k/</u>	-	619	632	624	569	-	-
At principal abattoirs	-	388	500	387	353	g/ 277	g/ 172
Poland:							
Inspected	-	3,107	3,221	3,372	3,655	l/ 2,123	l/ 2,049
Total	-	3,256	3,366	3,475	3,796	l/ 2,210	l/ 2,175
Brazil, total	1,680	-	-	-	j/ 4,800	-	-
In packing plants:							
State of Sao Paulo ..	-	470	538	523	-	457	-
State of Rio Grande do Sul	708	896	815	837	626	-	-
IMPORTING COUNTRIES-							
United Kingdom <u>m/</u>	2,361	3,523	3,572	3,350	3,250	-	-
Germany:							
Inspected	6,929	7,995	8,721	7,638	7,459	g/ 5,488	g/ 6,009
Inspected and farm ..	7,057	8,005	8,769	7,687	7,503	-	-
France, total <u>n/</u>	5,813	5,814	5,333	6,367	6,418	-	-
Belgium:							
Inspected and farm ..	758	811	853	718	-	-	-
Norway	327	423	409	377	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia	-	1,847	1,801	1,619	1,744	-	-

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CATTLE AND CALVES: Estimated slaughter in exporting and importing countries, average pre-war, years 1928 to 1931 and latest months, 1932 with comparisons, cont'd.

Notes to Preceding Table

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Later figures, if any, appear in the text.

a/ Exports of beef and veal products exceed imports b/ First 11 months.
c/ First 7 months. d/ Farm slaughter roughly estimated at 1,000,000 head annually, according to Assistant Agricultural Commissioner C. L. Luedtke.
e/ Estimated on basis of decrease at packing plants and Liniers market.
f/ First 8 months. g/ First 9 months. h/ Years ending March 31 following. i/ Includes farm slaughter for year ending January 31 - 1928, 9,891; 1929, 7,675; 1930, 7,705; 1931, 8,635. j/ Unofficial estimate.

k/ Year ending June 30. Slaughter at all abattoirs and slaughter poles. l/ First 6 months. m/ Years ending May 30 following - Estimates from 1928 on, based on official method. n/ For method of estimating, see United States Department of Agriculture Technical Bulletin - # 37 - Agricultural Survey of Europe - France - pages 126 and 127.

MEAT: Estimated per capita consumption of beef, mutton and pork in specified countries, pre-war, and 1921-1925 averages, annual 1928-1931

(For earlier figures see Foreign Crops and Markets for September 21, 1931 and July 21, 1930, pages 82-84)

Country and year	Beef and veal Pounds	Mutton and lamb Pounds	Pork and lard Pounds	Total Pounds
Canada -				
Pre-war	60.9	9.1	66.7	136.7
Average 1921-1925	70.8	8.0	78.4	157.2
1928	65.8	6.3	81.0	153.1
1929	66.6	6.9	79.7	153.2
1930	65.8	6.9	72.9	145.6
1931	57.9	7.0	83.5	148.4
United States a/-				
Pre-war	73.5	7.3	72.7	153.5
Average 1921-1925	68.3	5.3	83.2	156.8
1928	58.5	5.6	88.6	152.7
1929	58.2	5.8	87.1	151.1
1930	56.9	6.6	83.1	146.6
1931	56.5	7.1	84.0	147.6
Argentina b/-				
Pre-war	254.9	32.2	15.1	302.2
Average 1921-1925	274.9	24.5	25.8	325.2
1928	255.1	21.2	36.8	313.1
1929	251.2	21.7	30.6	303.7
1930	242.1	24.4	32.6	299.1
1931	208.4	21.7	34.8	264.9

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

MEAT: Estimated per-capita consumption of beef, mutton and pork in specified countries, pre-war, and 1921-1925 averages, annual 1928-1931, cont'd

Country and year	Beef and veal Pounds	Mutton and lamb Pounds	Pork and lard Pounds	Total Pounds
United Kingdom c/-				
Pre-war	61.3	29.3	33.8	124.4
Average 1921-1925	62.2	24.3	39.4	125.9
1928 d/	62.0	d/ 26.0	d/ 41.9	d/ 129.9
1929 d/	60.3	d/ 26.7	d/ 37.4	d/ 125.0
1930 d/	60.3	d/ 26.9	d/ 41.8	d/ 129.0
1931 d/	60.7	d/ 29.5	d/ 47.7	d/ 137.9
Belgium -				
Pre-war	41.6	2.0	42.2	85.8
Average 1921-1925	43.5	1.0	32.3	76.8
1928	39.3	1.6	39.1	80.0
1929	41.5	1.5	36.0	79.0
1930	39.0	1.3	41.9	82.2
1931				
France e/-				
Pre-war	49.2	9.5	47.0	105.7
Average 1921-1925	48.0	6.9	37.8	92.7
1928	45.0	7.0	39.2	91.2
1929	44.3	6.8	36.6	87.7
1930 Prel.	48.9	7.7	37.7	94.3
1931	53.0	7.5	40.2	100.7
Germany f/-				
Pre-war	40.6	2.3	73.1	116.0
Average 1921-1925	31.9	1.3	48.2	81.9
1928	41.8	1.6	76.2	119.6
1929	44.0	1.5	70.9	116.4
1930	39.9	1.6	71.9	113.4
1931	41.7	1.5	75.5	118.7
Netherlands -				
Pre-war	34.2			
Average 1921-1925	40.7			
1928	39.6			
1929	42.6			
1930	39.8			
1931				
Czechoslovakia g/-				
Pre-war				
Average 1921-1925	27.2	6.6	32.6	66.4
1928	31.1	8.0	40.1	79.2
1929	32.2	7.7	39.7	79.6
1930	28.5	7.3	40.4	76.2
1931	27.4	8.2	38.8	74.4

Notes appear on page 90.

Continued -

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

MEAT: Estimated per capita consumption of beef, mutton and pork in specified countries, pre-war, and 1921-1925 averages, annual 1928-1931, cont'd

Country and year	Beef and veal Pounds	Mutton and lamb Pounds	Pork and lard Pounds	Total Pounds
Australia h/ -				
New South Wales -				
Pre-war	152.3	97.5	14.4	264.2
Average 1921-1925 ...	116.2	69.0	13.9	199.1
1928	111.4	77.5	16.8	205.7
1929	116.9	74.1	17.0	208.0
1930	99.6	72.3	16.9	194.8
1931	90.2	82.0	15.3	188.5
New Zealand i/ -				
Average 1921-1925 ...	154	75	27.9	256.9
1928	175	71	32.6	278.6
1929	167	86	29.5	282.5
1930	156	87		
1931				

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Compiled from official sources unless otherwise stated. In some cases the figures in this table differ from those in other issues of "Foreign Crops and Markets". The changes are due mostly to the receipt of additional information after the publishing of those issues. In cases where per capita consumption has been estimated by adding to estimated production net imports or subtracting net exports the classification used in the international trade tables for beef and beef products, pork and pork products and mutton as published in the Yearbooks of the United States Department of Agriculture has been used.

a/ Estimates of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Lard is included so as to make these figures more comparable with the figures for per capita consumption in other countries. The lard consumption only, is as follows: pre-war, 11.4 pounds; 1921, 11.3; 1922, 14.2; 1923, 15.3; 1924, 15.4; 1925, 13.2; 1926, 13.5; 1927, 13.8; 1928, 14.7; 1929, 14.3; 1930, 13.3; 1931, 14.4.

b/ In Federal District of Buenos Aires.

c/ For season ending May 31 following year. Official estimates of pork per capita consumption apparently exclude imported lard. Including imported lard unofficial estimates are as follows in pounds: average 1909-1913, 37.9; 1922, 44.1; 1923, 47.7; 1924, 48.7; 1925, 42.8; 1926, 40.4; 1927, 47.0; 1928, 47.4; 1929, 42.9; 1930, 47.7; 1931, 53.4.

d/ Preliminary unofficial.

e/ Figures for beef and mutton are estimates of Dr. Louis G. Michael, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, up to 1925, inclusive, estimates for other years based on same method of estimating. Pork per capita consumption estimated by adding net imports of pork and pork products to production and dividing by population.

f/ Official estimates for the years 1928-1931. Others obtained by adding net imports as compiled from international trade tables to estimated production and dividing by population.

Continued -

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

MEAT: Estimated per capita consumption of beef, mutton and pork in specified countries, pre-war, and 1921-1925 average, annual 1928-1931, Cont'd

NOTES, CONT'D

g/ Figures for per capita consumption of all other meats have been placed in the mutton and lamb column. Lard consumption only was as follows in pounds, 1922, 10.7; 1923, 13.2; 1924, 14.1; 1925, 12.3; 1926, 12.5; 1927, 12.0; 1928, 12.5; 1929, 12.8; 1930, 12.3; 1931, 11.5.

h/ For years ending June 30, average per capita consumption in all Australia for the seven years ending 1920-21 is officially estimated as follows: Beef, and veal, 109.7 pounds; mutton and lamb, 69.5 pounds, and for the year ending 1929-1930 for beef and veal, 105 pounds and mutton and lamb 79 pounds. Per capita consumption, bacon and hams alone is estimated for Australia for 1921, 10.2 pounds; 1922, 10.8 pounds; 1923, 11.5 pounds; 1924, 11.6 pounds; 1925-26, 12 pounds; 1926-27, 11.8 pounds; 1927-28, 11.8 pounds; 1928-29, 11.6 pounds; 1929-30, 10.7 pounds. 1929-30, 10.7 pounds

i/ Average per capita consumption for three year period ending with years indicated. For pork the estimates are based on estimated production, net imports or exports divided by population.

United States

By mid-January choice, light steers were selling in Chicago for as low as \$6.50 - \$7.25 per 100 pounds, against \$10.75 - \$11.25 a year earlier. Other weights and grades of beef cattle were proportionately lower in price in January 1933 than a year earlier. Receipts at 12 cattle markets have been running lighter in recent weeks than a year ago, the lower prices indicating a demand considerably under that of last year. Wholesale beef prices also are ranging lower this year than last.

Cattle imports for the first 11 months of 1932 were 2.9 per cent under those of the corresponding 1931 period. Receipts from Canada were down 52.1 per cent in 1932 from the preceding year's levels, but imports of Mexican cattle increased 15.2 per cent. For several years, Mexico has been providing the bulk of the cattle imported into the United States, but total imports for 1931 were considerably smaller than those of 1930 or 1929. It is apparent, however, that cattle producers in northern Mexico are in a position to take advantage of any upward movement in American cattle prices.

The falling beef prices of recent years have resulted in imports of South American canned beef falling sharply from the peak reached in 1923. For the first 11 months of 1932, however, such imports, largely from Argentina, were 24.8 per cent larger than corresponding 1931 figures. Despite the low American values and a duty of 6 cents per pound, a tendency toward heavier shipments to the United States from South America is in evidence in view of the limited outlet for chilled and frozen beef in European markets. The

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

decline in recent years of receipts of fresh and frozen beef from New Zealand and Canada continued throughout 1932, the 11 months total being 52 per cent smaller than that of 1931. The 1932 receipts from Canada showed a slight increase over those of the preceding year, as did the limited receipts from Cuba, the New Zealand item having borne the brunt of the decline.

The limited American export trade in beef and veal, which has not exceeded 20,000,000 pounds in recent years, declined further in 1932. Exports of pickled and other cured beef, the leading item, were down about 25 per cent from 1931 levels, with declines registered in shipments to all of the usual buyers. The fresh beef item, which recently has been under 3,000,000 pounds annually declined some 25 per cent in 1932. The bulk of that business is done with Panama, Mexico and the West Indies. The canned beef item has shrunk to insignificant proportions. See table, page 94.

UNITED STATES: Beef and veal imports by countries, 1914, 1929-1931, and January-November, 1931 and 1932

Commodity and country from which imported	Year ended December 31				January-November	
	1914 a/	1929	1930	1931	1931	1932
FRESH AND FROZEN	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Canada	15,920	15,470	3,226	417	370	405
Cuba	0	1,779	1,869	126	100	161
Argentina	59,775	111	4	0	0	0
Uruguay	25,903	8	60	0	0	0
Australia	19,859	3,263	1,584	35	29	b/
New Zealand	859	22,251	2,763	1,273	1,369	263
Other countries	57,821	0	7	1	1	21
Total	180,137	42,882	9,613	1,857	1,769	850
PICKLED OR CURED c/						
Canada		1,567	376	42	36	22
Argentina		3,980	1,253	217	168	4
Uruguay		3,779	468	1,137	1,012	571
Other countries		36	4	69	69	55
Total		9,362	2,101	1,465	1,285	652
TOTAL BEEF & VEAL	180,137	52,244	11,714	3,322	3,054	1,502

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1914, 1929-1931, and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Year ended June 30. first full year available by countries. b/ Less than 500.

c/ Not separately reported prior to 1928.

d/ Excludes imports of canned beef and veal. See table p.93 for those figures.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Inspection of canned beef and veal from foreign countries at ports of entry, 1921-1931 and January-November, 1931 and 1932

Year ended December 31	Beef, canned	Veal, canned	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1921	309,964	2,676	312,640
1922	440,265	0	440,265
1923	4,278,389	0	4,278,389
1924	7,321,240	1,445	7,322,685
1925	7,974,639	3,836	7,978,475
1926	22,280,693	764	22,281,457
1927	33,892,403	2,920	33,895,323
1928	50,680,459	36	50,680,495
1929	77,480,904	48	77,480,952
1930	48,533,169	312	48,533,481
1931	18,119,531	1,222	18,120,753
January-November			
1931	16,270,623	1,222	16,271,845
1932	20,315,637	481	20,316,118

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from records of inspections, Bureau of Animal Industry.

UNITED STATES: Imports of cattle by countries, average 1909 - 1913, annual 1929-1931 and January-November 1931 and 1932

Country from which imported	Year ended December 31				January-November	
	Av. 1909 - 1913 a/	1929	1930	1931	1931	1932
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
FREE						
United Kingdom	1,475	1,015	536	286	286	169
Canada	379	6,338	3,488	6,505	5,394	6,109
Mexico	463	3,257	1,455	862	775	638
Other countries	7	1,363	2,421	2,232	8	0
Total	2,324	11,973	7,900	9,885	6,463	6,916
DUTIABLE:						
United Kingdom	27	0	6	3	3	0
Canada	9,544	247,876	55,308	19,584	18,552	5,834
Mexico	239,716	244,733	170,959	65,883	62,654	72,410
Other countries	3	0	0	0	0	0
Total	249,290	492,609	226,273	85,470	81,209	78,244
Total cattle ..	251,614	504,582	234,173	95,355	87,672	85,160

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1913, 1929, 1931, and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Year ended June 30.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Exports of beef and veal by countries, average
1909-10 to 1913-14, annual 1929-1931 and January -
November, 1931 and 1932

Commodity and country to which exported	Year ended June 30	Year ended December 31			January-November	
	Av. 1909-10 to 1913-14	1929	1930	1931	1931	1932
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
FRESH:						
United Kingdom	23,410	568	782	192	188	a/
Canada	373	176	113	56	56	6
Panama	5,027	123	108	384	347	434
Mexico	11	504	490	372	345	245
Bermudas	399	190	221	433	396	291
British W. Indies ...	115	250	238	196	186	78
Netherlands W. Indies	a/	357	337	280	245	294
Newfoundland & Labrador	8	391	190	12	12	1
Other countries	109	359	374	158	144	83
Total	29,452	2,918	2,853	2,083	1,919	1,437
CANNED:						
United Kingdom	5,129	1,710	1,096	1,018	992	612
Belgium	307	12	a/	2	2	a/
Netherlands	212	1	1	a/	a/	0
France	114	2	6	4	4	a/
Canada	109	104	52	61	61	13
British S. Africa ...	621	50	34	27	27	20
Portuguese Africa ...	263	3	5	5	5	3
Philippine Islands ...	436	123	101	76	71	53
Panama	351	90	18	10	10	11
Mexico	174	80	31	11	11	7
British Honduras ...	116	9	8	9	7	8
Cuba	174	27	8	2	2	a/
British West Indies .	177	34	47	25	24	7
Netherland W. Indies	23	75	35	39	35	29
Peru	140	5	1	2	2	a/
Newfoundland & Labrador	111	30	86	30	30	35
Other countries	935	251	181	157	145	59
Total	9,392	2,606	1,710	1,478	1,428	857
PICKLED AND OTHER CURED:						
United Kingdom	7,902	186	415	265	265	106
Germany	3,618	314	343	234	228	174
Norway	1,434	939	1,206	368	358	320
Belgium	1,350	29	3	44	39	13
Netherlands	583	60	9	128	128	0
Denmark	476	25	2	0	0	0
Newfoundland & Labrador .	4,942	5,833	8,753	8,066	7,528	6,459

Continued -

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Exports of beef and veal by countries, average
1909-10 to 1913-14 and 1929-1931 and January
to November, 1931 and 1932, Cont'd

Commodity and country to which exported	Year ended June 30	Year ended December 31			January-November	
	Av. 1909-10 to 1913-14	1929	1930	1931	1931	1932
PICKLED AND OTHER CURED, b/ - Cont'd:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Canada	1,386	904	810	416	391	115
Panama	1,070	134	105	170	154	44
Haiti, Republic of	537	152	91	53	46	26
British W. Indies	3,057	381	542	398	372	153
French W. Indies	282	225	493	1,362	1,284	1,225
Netherland W. Indies ..	152	364	369	367	327	284
Surinam	1,486	220	316	131	98	45
British Guiana	1,210	8	13	13	13	2
Other countries	3,325	1,001	1,165	1,007	959	301
Total	32,810	10,825	14,671	13,022	12,190	9,267
TOTAL BEEF AND VEAL ...	71,654	16,349	19,254	16,583	15,537	11,561

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1914, 1929-1931, and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Less than 500. b/ Includes "Beef, pickled", only prior to 1911.

Canada

Sales of cattle and calves at public stockyards in Canada for the 52 weeks ended December 29, 1932 amounted to 839,000 head, a decrease of 9 per cent below the same period a year earlier. The average price of good and choice beef steers over 1,050 pounds at Winnipeg for the 4 weeks ended December 29 was \$2.76 per 100 pounds; at Toronto, steers of the same grade averaged \$3.56 per 100 pounds compared with \$3.68 for the month of November. Prices at both Winnipeg and Toronto have been declining since mid-summer and the average price for December was over \$1.50 below December prices last year and from \$4.00 to \$6.00 below December prices in the 3 preceding years.

Exports of live cattle from Canada, principally to the United States, have fallen off sharply in the last few years. Total exports for the first 7 months of 1932 amounted to only 31,000 head compared with 48,000 last year for the same period. Of this number only 12,000 came to the United States this year compared with 21,000 last year for the same period. Live cattle exports to Great Britain so far this year amounting to 24,000 head have also been below the same period of 1931. The year of largest cattle exports to the United Kingdom in recent years was in 1925 when 111,000 were shipped to that country. Exports of beef so far this year have been larger than they were last year. See tables, pages 96 and 97.

The four provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta furnished 92 per cent of all the cattle in Canada in 1932 when the total number was 8,511,000 an increase of 6 per cent above 1931. Of the four principal provinces the two eastern ones, Ontario and Quebec showed a 7 per cent and 12 per cent increase respectively

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

in milk cows in 1932 whereas the number of "other" cattle decreased 3 per cent in Ontario but increased 7 per cent in Quebec. The two prairie provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta showed an increase of 23 per cent and 16 per cent respectively in "other" cattle with decreases of 5 per cent in milk cows in each province.

CANADA: Cattle slaughter, production and export of beef, averages 1909-1913, 1914-1918, 1919-1923, 1924-1928, annual 1929-1931, January-October 1931 and 1932

Year	Inspected slaughter cattle and calves	Total slaughter cattle and calves	Total beef and veal production	Export of beef and veal to		
	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 lbs	Great Britain	United States	Total exports
Averages -				1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs
1909-1913	452	a/ 1,218	a/ 426,194	627	2,196	3,371
1914-1918	659	b/	b/	28,227	15,165	62,223
1919-1923	828	1,887	649,007	13,633	26,335	52,179
1924-1928	1,051	1,926	689,379	5,222	26,465	37,790
1929	1,117	1,954	693,457	6	28,666	31,066
1930	978	1,904	675,881	243	4,988	8,037
1931	963	1,702	604,350	524	352	3,757
January-October						
1931	491	---	---	494	271	3,156
1932	452	---	---	999	297	3,489

Compiled from Livestock and Animal Products Statistics 1931 and earlier issues. Livestock Market and Meat Trade Review, Canada, 1931 and earlier years. October 1932. a/ 1910. b/ No estimate available.

CANADA: Cattle sold at stockyards, average 1919-1923, 1924-1928 annual, 1929-1931, January-October 1931 and 1932

Year	Sold at stockyards		
	Cattle	Calves	Total cattle and calves
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Average			
1919-1923	856	244	1,100
1924-1928	931	333	1,264
1929	799	379	1,178
1930	606	312	918
1931	646	307	953
January-October			
1931	526	265	791
1932	471	263	734

Livestock Market and Meat Trade Review, 1923, p. 49 and 1928, p. 30, 1929, p. 30, 1930, 1931. Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CANADA: Monthly average prices of good and choice
beef steers over 1,050 pounds at Toronto and
Winnipeg, 1928-1932

Month	Toronto					Winnipeg				
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1929	1930	1931	1932
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
Jan.....	10.83	9.94	9.75	7.42	5.01	9.18	8.73	9.13	6.11	4.44
Feb.....	10.29	9.27	9.78	6.56	5.10	9.41	8.20	9.41	5.82	4.29
Mar.....	10.03	9.40	10.20	6.74	5.22	9.20	8.62	9.42	5.78	4.54
Apr.....	10.05	10.18	11.06	6.22	5.28	9.43	9.56	10.34	5.53	4.60
May	10.44	11.21	10.70	6.07	5.16	9.63	10.50	10.71	5.22	4.55
June.....	10.94	11.47	9.50	5.85	5.34	10.38	10.62	9.51	5.22	4.57
July ...	11.48	11.15	8.13	6.02	5.35	10.28	10.17	7.93	5.57	4.43
Aug. ...	11.42	10.11	7.21	6.45	5.30	10.00	9.41	5.96	5.45	4.11
Sept. ...	11.15	9.35	7.22	6.07	4.84	10.22	8.26	5.36	4.82	3.76
Oct. ...	9.50	9.00	7.27	5.26	4.29	8.58	8.07	5.46	4.26	3.31
Nov. ...	9.10	8.89	7.29	5.27	3.68	8.14	7.97	5.83	4.30	
Dec. ...	10.03	9.63	7.34	5.00		8.25	8.91	5.83	4.28	
Yearly average	10.48	10.16	8.78	5.99		9.30	8.95	6.98	5.20	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Compiled from Annual Livestock Market and Meat Trade Review 1931, p. 14 and monthly issues. Conversions at par up to and including August 1931. Beginning September 1931, conversions at current monthly rates of exchange as quoted in Federal Reserve Bulletins. a/ Dollars per 100 pounds.

CANADA: Number of cattle on hand and exports of cattle and calves
averages 1909-13, 1914-18, 1919-23, 1924-28 annual 1929-31
and January to October 1931 and 1932

Year ended December 31	Number on hand June 1	Cattle exported			Calves exported		
		To the United Kingdom	To the United States	Total ex- ports	To the United States	Total	Total cattle and calves exported
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
Av. 1909-13	3,701	-	-	-	-	-	123
Av. 1914-18	7,333	2	156	160	46	46	207
Av. 1919-23	9,747	36	219	252	53	53	304
Av. 1924-28	9,061	56	130	190	63	64	254
1929	8,825	-	160	163	90	91	254
1930	8,937	5	19	28	35	36	64
1931	7,991	27	9	40	15	15	56
1932	8,511	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jan.-Oct. 1931 ..		24	6	33	15	15	48
" " 1932 ..		16	8	27	4	4	31

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Compiled from - Livestock Market and Meat Trade Review, Canada, 1930 and 1931.
October Livestock and Meat Trade Review, 1932.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

Mexico

Owing to the lack of complete annual estimates, it is difficult to ascertain the trend of cattle numbers in Mexico over a series of years. In 1930, according to census returns for April 26, just recently released, there were only 3,735,000 cattle in that country compared with an official estimate of 5,585,000 in 1926, an average of 2,000,000 for the 3 years 1920-1924, when statistics were admittedly incomplete, and the census figure of 5,142,000 in 1902. In the light of the new census figures, it appears that the estimate for 1926 may have been a little too high, as a comparison of the census figures with that estimate shows a decrease of 33 per cent between 1926 and 1930. At any rate, it seems certain that numbers at the present time are considerably lower than they were in 1910.

The decrease in the whole 11 north and north Pacific States combined was 42 per cent, as compared with 1926, and 36 per cent as compared with the 1902 census. The 11 central States in the neighborhood of Mexico City reported 1,659,000 in 1930, a decrease of 30 per cent compared with 1926, and 11 per cent compared with 1902.

Mexico has been accustomed to market a considerable number of unfinished cattle from her northern States in the United States from year to year, but since 1930 exports to this country have fallen off considerably. Imports into the United States from Mexico for the first 11 months of 1932, however, show an increase of 15.2 per cent above the same period of 1931. In 1931 only 67,000 came to this country, compared with 172,000 in 1930, 248,000 in 1929, and 250,000 in 1928. Mexico marketed an average of 240,000 for the years 1909-13 in this country, compared with only 10,000 from Canada. Recent reports indicate a surplus of cattle of marketing age in the northern States. Prices are too low to send them to the principal Mexican cities on account of the expense of the long haul.

Prices of beef at Mexico City have shown a downward trend since June, 1930. It was in that month that the tariff on Mexican cattle imports into the United States went into effect. The yearly average wholesale price of beef for the years 1927 to 1931 was as follows per 100 pounds; 1927, \$9.85; 1928, \$8.73; 1929, \$8.96; 1930, \$7.91; 1931, \$9.67; 1932 - 11 months, \$4.74. Prices of mutton at Mexico City are considerably higher than beef, and pork still higher.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

The value of exports of animal products from Mexico amounted to \$8,329,786 in 1929, fell to \$7,890,166 in 1930, and to \$3,019,976 in 1931. The decrease was chiefly due to the decrease in the exports of live cattle to the United States according to information contained in Resumen Agricola for August 1932.

MEXICO: Monthly average wholesale price of beef at Mexico City, 1930-1932

Month	1930	1931	1932
	Dollars per 100 pounds	Dollars per 100 pounds	Dollars per 100 pounds
Jan.	7.78	6.73	4.82
Feb.		7.33	4.64
Mar.	7.54	7.30	4.74
Apr.	8.84	7.32	5.15
May	8.84	6.53	4.12
June	9.68	7.34	4.03
July	8.12	6.89	4.40
Aug.	7.73	3.40	4.02
Sept.	7.30	4.24	4.07
Oct.	6.85	4.65	3.67
Nov.	7.11	4.62	3.22
Dec.	6.61	4.95	
Yr. av.	7.91	5.80	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Boletín Mensual del Departamento de Economía Y Estadística - monthly issues.

MEXICO: Number of livestock according to census of April 26, 1930 with comparisons

Item	Census June 30, 1902	Official estimate 1926	Census Apr. 26, 1930
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Cattle	5,142	5,585	3,735
Hogs	616	2,903	2,728
Sheep	3,424	2,698	1,574
Goats	4,206	5,424	3,150
Horses	859	1,036	734
Mules	334	686	305
Asses	288	850	1,532

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from report from Vice Consul Robert M. Taylor, Mexico City, Mexico, November 25, 1932, Estadística Nacional, December 1930 and Dirección General de Estadística 1902.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

South American exporting countries

The reduced volume of beef exports leaving Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil during 1932 and the low prices received in European markets have intensified the interest in expanding the markets for South American beef. In recent months only the best grades of light steers have been salable to packing plants for chilling, and then only at unusually low prices. If the present arrangements limiting beef imports into Great Britain are effected as planned, there are indications that rather fundamental readjustments in the South American beef cattle industry may be necessary.

According to press reports, chilled beef imports from Argentina into the United Kingdom would be limited to 861,000,000 pounds during the year 1933, or an amount equal to imports into that country for the year ended June 20, 1932, the period taken as a base. During the first 7 a/ months of the year 1932 imports of chilled beef to the United Kingdom from Argentina totaled 504,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 4 per cent compared with the same period of 1931. For the calendar year 1931, imports of chilled beef from Argentina into the United Kingdom reached 886,000,000 pounds, or 85 per cent of Great Britain's total chilled beef imports, whereas in 1930 they amounted to 864,000,000 pounds or 85 per cent, and in 1929 to 916,000,000 pounds, or 88 per cent. Frozen beef imports, which are much smaller and have been declining for some years, would also be limited, taking 1931 figures as a basis to 90 per cent in the first quarter of 1933, decreasing 5 per cent per quarter to reach 65 per cent in the second quarter of 1934, according to the same report. These figures are based on imports into the United Kingdom. Argentina export figures differ from these figures, but the trend is the same.

The effect these limitations will have on the Argentine beef industry may be judged from the fact that 82 to 90 per cent of all Argentina beef exports have been marketed in the United Kingdom during the years 1929 to 1931. During the same period, exports of beef to other European countries have decreased. Argentine beef in recent years has constituted about 1/3 of Britain's total estimated consumption of domestic and foreign beef.

Exports of beef from Argentina to the United States are mostly in the form of canned, total exports to this country decreasing from 58,000,000 pounds in 1929 to 14,000,000 pounds in 1931, and indications are of a still further decrease in 1932.

Slaughter of cattle at freezing establishments for the first 8 months of 1932 amounted to only 1,466,000, a decrease of 7 per cent below the same period of 1931. Argentina cattle slaughter has been decreasing since 1927.

a/ Imports for 11 months of 1932 were 801,000,000 pounds or approximately the same as for the same period of 1931 according to latest reports.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

Uruguay exports on the average of between 200,000,000 and 350,000,000 pounds of beef annually, about one-third of which goes to the United Kingdom, chiefly in the form of chilled beef. While this forms a very small share of Britain's imports, it is of vital importance to Uruguay. Uruguay sends small quantities to the United States, mostly in the form of canned beef. Imports into the United States from Brazil, if any, are small, as they are not listed separately. More Brazilian beef has been going to the United Kingdom each year.

As a result of the anxiety over Britain's limitation of foreign meat imports, there has been a temporary revival of the Tripartite Conference between Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil. Meetings were held on November 4 and 5 at the Uruguayan Foreign Office. All three countries agreed that a resolution be drawn up recommending that Great Britain be requested to divide into quotas the total amounts of British meat imports allowed by the Ottawa agreements.

Although latest estimates show that there were more cattle in Uruguay in 1932 than in 1930, marketings during the first 10 months of 1932 numbered only 585,000 head, a decrease of 18 per cent compared with the same period of 1931. The percentage of calves marketed in Uruguay in recent years is much higher than formerly. Estimates for 6 months of 1932 show that the percentage of calves marketed to the total was 29 per cent compared with 23 per cent in 1931. The percentage of calves in the total cattle marketings rose from 7 per cent in 1921 to 16 per cent in 1926. In the last 6 years the percentage has ranged from 25 per cent in 1927 to 29 per cent in 1932.

Of Brazil's exports of beef, averaging between 150,000,000 and 250,000,000 pounds annually, the bulk goes to European countries. Although cattle numbers in Brazil as a whole are unofficially reported to be 48,000,000 head, an increase of 40 per cent compared with the census for 1920, exports of beef during 1931 amounted to only 149,000,000 pounds compared with 227,000,000 pounds in 1930 and 165,000,000 pounds in 1929. Practically the whole quantity was chilled and frozen beef.

The total number of cattle slaughtered in Brazil annually is roughly estimated at about 4,800,000 and the total production of beef and veal at 2,116,000,000 pounds, according to Consul General Samuel T. Lee, August 24, 1932. Of this amount, only about 20 per cent is produced for export, about 40 per cent for commercial production and domestic consumption, and 40 per cent for non-commercial production consumed locally.

Slaughterings of cattle at the Sao Paulo packing plants, which prepare a considerable portion of the chilled and frozen beef exports, amounted to only 457,000 head in 1931 compared with slightly over 500,000 for each of the two preceding years when the killings were the highest on record. Frozen meat exports from the State of Sao Paulo, most of which was beef, amounted to only 85,000,000 pounds in 1931 compared with 125,000,000 pounds exported in 1930, the record year, according to Consul General C.R. Cameron.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

Although the unofficial estimate of the number of cattle in Brazil for 1932 places the number in Sao Paulo of 4,300,000, a recent estimate of the Sao Paulo Department of Agriculture reports cattle numbers in 1931 at only 2,093,000 which is a decrease of 14 per cent, compared with the 1920 census figures, instead of an increase. In the report giving the official 1931 figures, it is stated that the decrease in cattle in that State is accounted for by the growth of diversified farming and the enormous expansion of the coffee plantations. The reported decrease in this particular State, however, is probably compensated by increases in other States.

In Rio Grande do Sul, the largest cattle raising State in Brazil, cattle were unofficially estimated at 12,000,000 head in 1932 compared with the census figure of 8,489,000 in 1920 and unofficial estimates for recent years averaging 10,000,000 head. Slaughterings of cattle in

(Continued on page 103).

BRAZIL: Number of cattle in principal cattle raising provinces and total 1912-13, 1916, 1920, 1926, 1927, and 1932

Period	Five principal Provinces						Other	Grand total
	Rio Grande do Sul	Minas Geraes	Goyaz	Matto Grosso	Sao Paulo	Total, 5 provinces		
	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands
Census 1912-13	7,249	6,861	1,873	2,550	1,322	19,855	10,850	30,705
Estimate 1916	6,658	6,343	1,935	2,718	1,793	19,447	9,515	28,962
Census 1920	8,489	7,333	3,021	2,832	2,442	24,117	10,154	34,271
Estimate 1926	a/10,587	8,706	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 1927 b/	9,120	7,830	3,420	3,850	2,900	27,120	—	—
" 1931	—	—	—	—	c/2,093	—	—	—
" Jan. 1, 1932	12,000	10,500	4,200	4,000	4,300	35,000	13,000	48,000

Compiled from Synopse do Censo Pecuario da Republica Brazil 1912-13, page 36; 1916 Estimativa do Gado Existente no Brazil em 1916, 1920 page 7. Minas Geraes 1926 A industria da criacao em Minas Geraes 1928 p.16. Rio Grande do Sul 1926 Vice Consul E. Kitchel, Farrand Porto Alegre 1925.

a/ According to provincial estimates compared with an estimate of 9,172,000 in 1920 from the same source. b/ Estimates published by the Manchester Guardian in the Commercial devoted to Brazil, June 27, 1929, p.19, and stated to be official. c/ The number of cattle in Sao Paulo in 1931 as estimated by the Section of Agricultural and Zootechnic Statistics of the State of Sao Paulo.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

freezing and chilling establishments in that State rose from 215,000 head in 1929 to 510,000 in 1930 and decreased again to 312,000 in 1932. The production in packing plants of the State of chilled and frozen beef was reported at 225,000,000 pounds in 1930, 163,000,000 pounds in 1931 and 139,000,000 pounds in 1932. In addition to the production of frozen and chilled beef for export, a considerable number of cattle are killed to produce jerked beef, principally marketed in Brazil itself.

BRAZIL: Exports of beef, average 1909-1913, annual
1929-1931 and January-October, 1931 and 1932

Commodity	Year ended December 31				January - October	
	Average 1909-1913	1929	1930	1931	1931	1932
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Jerked and dried beef.....	563	7,965	8,038	2,323	2,213	536
Beef, chilled or frozen.....	a/	158,163	218,689	146,989	a/	a/

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Comercio Exterior do Brazil, Annual 1909-1913, 1929, 1930 and 1931, Comercio Exterior do Brazil, October issue, 1932. a/ Not separately classified

URUGUAY: Monthly receipts of cattle and calves at
North Stock yards (Tablada Norte) Montevideo,
1929-1932

Month	1929	1930	1931.	1932
	Number	Number	Number	Number
January	82,431	104,957	68,667	58,981
February.....	79,782	108,741	86,356	62,389
March.....	53,500	101,260	82,598	83,444
April.....	118,791	100,233	93,595	83,611
May.....	120,731	83,960	110,401	64,963
June.....	80,747	87,985	83,114	56,390
July.....	81,854	79,860	45,475	41,569
August.....	52,210	55,745	43,167	54,642
September.....	45,843	61,861	52,596	41,699
October.....	55,154	66,658	45,555	37,309
November.....	58,872	60,297	56,639	
December.....	85,103	69,511	69,552	
Year.....	915,018	981,067	981,109	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.
Compiled from Asociacion Consignatarios de Ganados.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

ARGENTINA: Monthly slaughter in meat packing establishments and at Liniers Market, Buenos Aires, years 1930 and 1931 - 8 months 1932 with comparisons

Year and month	Freezing and chilling plants	Preserved or canned meat factories	Salting plants	Liniers Market	Total
1930					
Jan.	232,541	31,880	- - -	76,767	341,188
Feb.	227,452	43,047	- - -	68,472	338,971
Mar.	253,752	47,191	590	75,692	376,525
Apr.	265,033	45,011	4,813	80,397	395,254
May.	237,518	36,368	6,868	81,624	352,378
June	193,157	27,284	6,292	74,906	301,639
July	206,507	866	100	66,942	274,415
Total Jan.-July .	1,605,260	231,647	18,663	524,800	2,380,370
Aug.	215,211	368	- - -	61,123	276,642
Sept	201,300	212	- - -	61,481	262,993
Oct.	214,510	214	- - -	63,108	277,832
Nov.	207,762	209	- - -	62,752	270,723
Dec.	264,535	205	- - -	72,742	307,482
Total year. . . .	2,678,578	232,795	18,663	864,006	3,776,042
1931					
Jan.	207,802	28,712		73,825	310,339
Feb.	183,431	37,363		66,539	287,333
Mar.	223,439	42,317		74,220	339,976
Apr.	211,204	39,597		78,358	329,659
May.	198,142	31,664		68,886	298,692
June	201,188	5,092		67,862	274,142
July	179,494	4,622		67,429	251,545
Total Jan.-July .	1,404,700	189,367		497,619	2,091,686
Aug.	169,600	4,117		61,569	235,286
Sept	175,945	3,990		56,210	236,145
Oct.	186,017	4,187		61,312	251,516
Nov.	171,308	4,114		61,320	236,742
Dec.	202,709	4,945		70,562	278,216
Total year. . . .	a/2,310,279	a/ 210,720		808,592	3,329,591
1932					
Jan.	175,299	12,376		69,329	257,004
Feb.	161,399	30,281		66,694	258,374
Mar.	170,965	31,620		68,939	271,524
Apr.	183,385	34,168		73,082	290,635
May.	187,343	21,876		70,813	280,032
June	200,405	3,535		70,670	274,610
July	188,188	3,651		71,539	263,378
Total Jan.-July .	1,266,984	137,507		491,066	1,895,557
Aug.	199,428	3,606		71,243	274,277

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Compiled from report of Division de Contralor de Comercio de Carne for 1930, 1931 and 1932 figures from Boletin Mensual de Agropecuario.

a/ These totals are correct additions of the monthly figures. The annual figures as reported in Boletin Mensual Agropecuario January 1932 are as follows: Freezing and chilling establishments, 2,296,015; preserved meat establishments, 210,944.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

ARGENTINA: Exports of Beef, fresh, a/, chilled, frozen and preserved,
by countries, 1913, 1929-1931 and January-August,
1931 and 1932

Commodity and Country to which exported	Year ended December 31				January-August b/	
	1913	1929	1930	1931	1931	1932
CHILLED:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Germany.....	0	836	525	11		
United Kingdom....	74,425	788,230	759,593	774,621		
Other countries...	917	93	1,626	1,838		
Total.....	75,342	789,159	761,744	776,520	511,333	546,622
FROZEN:						
Germany.....	0	58,894	31,722	2,469		
Belgium.....	1,345	22,344	22,284	11,914		
France.....	1,691	4,564	25,900	38,340		
United States.....	6,243	966	104	432		
Italy	7,527	16,989	8,199	5,957		
Netherlands.....	3,016	9,134	8,763	5,919		
United Kingdom....	708,345	146,147	111,476	118,175		
Other countries...	3,879	9,286	9,252	1,277		
Total.....	732,046	268,324	217,700	184,483	128,209	55,600
BEEF, JERKED:	8,621	756	341	56	56	0
BEEF, PRESERVED c/						
United Kingdom...	17,036	63,067	81,449	84,934		
Germany.....	3	6,497	2,255	1,612		
United States.....	351	56,833	28,684	13,106		
Belgium.....	0	2,646	3,146	3,287		
Canada.....	0	6,561	7,030	4,533		
France.....	0	2,255	2,881	5,672		
Netherlands.....	201	3,728	2,826	1,272		
Other countries...	10,129	10,689	9,340	7,009		
Total.....	27,720	152,276	137,611	121,425	71,716	58,270
TOTAL BEEF, CHILLED						
FROZEN, JERKED AND						
PRESERVED:	843,729	1,210,515	1,117,396	1,082,484	711,314	660,492

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Anuario del Comercio Exterior, 1913 and 1929-1931; and Boletín Mensual de Estadística Agropecuaria, August issue 1932.

a/ Fresh beef not reported separately. b/ No data available by countries.

c/ May include small quantity of other kinds of meat.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

URUGUAY: Exports of beef, by countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1929-1931 and January-June, 1931 and 1932

Commodity and country to which exported	Year ended December 31				January-June	
	Average <u>a/</u> 1909-1913	1929	1930	1931 <u>b/</u> prel.	1931 <u>b/</u>	1932 <u>b/</u>
	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
FROZEN:						
Belgium.....	644	4,486	11,400			
France.....	--	30,395	51,060			
United Kingdom.....	29,011	16,642	58,085			
Germany.....	--	8,932	3,943			
Italy.....	1,647	20,242	19,096			
Netherlands.....	--	5,131	1,195			
United States.....	1,677	52	1,081			
Other countries.....	7,880	1,419	2,218			
Total.....	40,859	87,299	148,078	93,128	43,407	47,676
CHILLED:						
Total.....	--	81,848	98,286	108	59,047	38,621
SALTED:						
Total.....	--	5,948	2,037	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>
PRESERVED, CANNED: <u>d/</u>						
United Kingdom.....	7,716	26,391	47,116			
United States.....	613	32,126	19,705			
Germany.....	--	4,448	2,091			
Belgium.....	695	3,920	1,415			
Other countries.....	211	5,010	5,595			
Total.....	9,235	71,895	75,922	63,700	24,624	24,004
JERKED:						
Total.....	96,044	11,371	6,899	3,460	3,460	219
TOTAL BEEF, FROZEN, CHILLED, SALTED, PRE- SERVED, JERKED.....	146,138	258,361	331,222	160,396	130,538	110,520

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Anuario Estadístico de la República Oriental del Uruguay, Part 32, and Síntesis Estadística de la República Oriental del Uruguay, August 1931 and 1932. a/ Average 1909-1913, if available, otherwise for any years or year within this period. b/ Not available by countries. c/ Not yet available. d/ Includes all preserved meats.

British Southern Hemisphere countries

Up to the present, Australia and New Zealand have contributed a minor share of Britain's beef imports, while receipts from the Union of South Africa have been negligible. The combined imports from Australia and New Zealand accounted for abt. 13 per cent of the total frozen and chilled beef imports into Great Britain in 1931 against 81 per cent from Argentina and Uruguay.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

Exports from Australia during the year ended June 30, 1932 reached 750,000 quarters, an increase of 14 per cent over 1930-31, and were above any of the preceding 4 years. In Australian cattle numbers increased 5 per cent in 1931 to 11,719,000 head, after having decreased from 14,441,000 in 1922 to 11,202,000 in 1930. Of the 165,000,000 pounds of beef exported in 1931, only 44,000 pounds came to the United States. See table below.

Exports from New Zealand for 1933 are expected to be approximately the same as in the year ended June 30 last or 153,000 quarters, an increase of 24 per cent over 1930-31. That figure was larger than in 1928-29 or 1929-30, but smaller than in some former years. Cattle numbers in New Zealand have been increasing for 4 years and reached 4,081,000 in 1931 compared with only 3,258,000 in 1927. For the 5 years 1922 to 1927 numbers averaged 3,465,000. Exports of beef from New Zealand totaled 53,000,000 pounds in 1931, only 966,000 pounds of which came to the United States. See table, page 108.

For the present, no limitations are placed on beef exports from the Union of South Africa by the Ottawa Agreements owing to the small volume of the trade, Agricultural Attache C. C. Taylor at Pretoria reports. The marketing of chilled beef from the Union is being encouraged. Total beef exports are not very large, but they are greater than the mutton and lamb exports from that country. In 1931, 22,000,000 pounds of beef were exported, mainly frozen beef to Italy, only 946,000 pounds going to the United Kingdom. See table, page 108. Indications are that the Union has a very small surplus of beef. Chilled beef was not exported prior to 1930-31, and at present the number of suitable animals is limited.

AUSTRALIA: Exports of beef, frozen, by countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1929-1931 and January-October, 1931 and 1932

Country to which exported	Average 1909 to 1913	Year ended December 31			January-October	
		1929	1930	1931	1931 a/ pounds	1932 prel. a/ pounds
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United Kingdom.....	100,876	87,792	92,865	116,247		
Belgium.....	b/ 35	29,588	20,514	24,865		
Germany.....	c/ 956	8,639	8,067	0		
United States.....	1,808	3,192	1,450	44		
Egypt.....	2,374	7,344	5,654	4,825		
Japan.....	d/ 60	6,828	4,669	3,384		
Philippine Islands.....	12,030	7,927	6,798	4,271		
Italy.....	2,282	7,191	2,549	2,735		
Other Countries.....	9,676	11,669	10,357	8,534		
Total.....	130,097	170,170	152,923	164,905	142,720	125,580

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Trade Customs and Excise Revenue, 1909-1913; 1930 and 1931, Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, January-June 1932. Special report on Australian Overseas Trade, No. 183 Oct. 1932, July-Oct. 1932. a/ Not yet available by countries. b/ One year only. c/ Two-year average. d/ Four-year average.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

NEW ZEALAND: Exports of beef and veal, average 1909-1913, annual 1929-1931 and January-October, 1931 and 1932

Commodity and country to which exported	Year ended December 31				January-October	
	Av. 1909-1913	1929	1930	1931	1931 <u>a/</u>	1932 <u>a/</u> <u>prel.</u>
BEEF, FROZEN:	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
United Kingdom	38,337	17,705	33,850	38,735		
United States	121	16,740	2,381	665		
Other countries	1,484	2,348	2,570	97		
Total	39,942	36,793	38,801	39,497	30,592	46,093
BEEF, SALTED:						
Total	1,154	145	324	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>
VEAL, FROZEN:						
United Kingdom	59	4,850	6,030	11,142		
United States	0	743	373	301		
Italy	0	1,190	1,649	1,811		
Other countries	84	66	81	33		
Total	143	6,849	8,133	13,287	10,361	8,494
TOTAL BEEF & VEAL	41,239	43,787	47,258	52,784	40,953	54,587

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Statistical Report on Trade and Shipping of New Zealand, 1909-1913, 1929-1931, Monthly Abstract of Statistics, November 1932 issue. a/ Not available by countries. b/ Not separately classified.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: Exports of beef and veal (fresh or frozen), 1913, 1925-1931

Year ended December 31	Exported to						Total
	Italy	France	United Kingdom	Belgium	Morocco	Other Countries	
	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
1913	<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>	0	<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>	121	<u>b/</u> 121
1925	14,250	6,437	806	336	0	1	21,830
1926	16,159	14,136	2,917	655	0	150	34,017
1927	11,460	256	647	79	0	1,096	13,538
1928	15,748	246	625	5	261	<u>c/</u>	16,885
1929	21,506	<u>a/</u>	3,052	223	0	265	25,046
1930	13,769	8,240	3,782	1,101	1,709	1,148	29,749
1931	14,858	4,646	946	45	0	1,096	21,591

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Annual Statement of Trade and Shipping of Union of South Africa, 1913, 1925-1931. a/ If any, included in "Other countries". b/ Includes ship stores amounting to 112,000 pounds. c/ Less than 500 pounds.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Tariff rates on cattle and beef, Acts of 1922 and 1930

Item	Tariff Act of 1922		Tariff Act of 1930	
	Par.	Rate of duty	Par.	Rate of duty
Cattle (except for breeding):				
Weighing less than 700 lbs. each ...	701	a/ 1-1/2¢ per lb.	701	2-1/2¢ per lb.
Weighing 700 lbs. or more each	701	b/ 2¢ " "	701	3¢ " "
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled or frozen	701	3¢ " "	701	6¢ " "
Prepared or preserved meat not specially provided for (includes canned beef)	706	20% ad valorem	706	6¢ per lb. but not less than 20% ad valorem

a/ Weighing less than 1,050 pounds each. b/ Weighing 1,050 pounds or over.

WINTER WHEAT AND RYE: Acreage sown in the fall of 1930, 1931 and 1932

Country and crop	Sown in fall of			Per cent 1932 is of 1931
	1930	1931	1932	
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
Winter Wheat				
United States	43,520	40,420	39,902	98.7
Rumania a/	5,508	5,196	5,861	112.8
Yugoslavia	5,276	5,218	b/ 5,189	99.4
Germany	4,653	4,882	4,947	c/ 101.3
Hungary	4,055	3,884	b/ 4,028	103.7
Bulgaria	2,937	d/ 3,058	2,911	95.2
Czechoslovakia	1,962	1,997	2,151	107.7
Finland	32	30	34	113.3
Total above countries (8)	67,943	64,685	65,023	100.5
Winter Rye				
United States	5,318	5,000	4,649	93.0
Germany	10,609	10,830	10,991	c/ 101.5
Czechoslovakia	2,417	2,524	2,476	98.1
Rumania e/	981	766	803	104.8
Bulgaria	563	511	493	96.5
Finland	554	544	560	102.9
Hungary e/	1,495	1,515	1,544	101.9
Yugoslavia e/	652	638	630	98.7
Total above countries (8)	22,589	22,328	22,146	99.2

a/ Sown to November 30. Belgrade office, Foreign Agricultural Service, Estimate of total sown area in 1932, 7,413,000 acres compared with 7,213,000 sown in 1931.

b/ Belgrade office, Foreign Agricultural Service, estimate. c/ Percentage changes reported by the International Institute of Agriculture on January 11 were: Wheat, 0.4 per cent increase; rye, 1.1 per cent decrease. d/ Revised, the estimate in January, 1931 being 2,884,000. e/ Includes maslin. Estimate of Belgrade office, Foreign Agricultural Service.

WHEAT: Closing prices of May futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg a/		Liverpool a/		Buenos Aires b/	
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Oct. 24)	72	53	64	46	79	51	68	50	75	--	d/54	d/52
Dec. 23) c/	55	45	47	39	64	43	49	37	57	--	d/43	d/36
31	57	45	50	39	68	42	53	39	58	48	d/43	38
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
Jan. 7	57	49	49	43	68	47	53	42	57	51	e/44	39
14	59	48	51	42	69	46	54	40	55	49	e/42	39

a/ Conversions at noon buying rate of exchange

b/ Prices are of day previous to other prices.

c/ High and low for period (Oct.24-Dec.23, 1932) (Oct.26-Dec.24, 1931)

d/ February futures. e/ March futures.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades		No.2 Hard Winter		No.1 Dk.N.Spring		No.2 Amber Durum		No.2 Red Winter		Western White	
	six markets		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Minneapolis		St. Louis		Seattle a/	
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Oct. 21)	72	51	62	45	83	55	93	52	65	49	76	50
Dec. 16) b/	59	47	48	41	71	49	78	47	52	47	59	45
30	58	44	51	40	74	46	83	47	56	45	65	42
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
Jan. 7	59	46	52	43	74	48	86	49	57	48	64	44
14	61	50	53	45	77	52	86	55	56	50	64	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations, basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

b/ High and low for period (Oct. 21 - Dec. 16, 1932) (Oct. 23 - Dec. 18, 1931)

WHEAT: Price per bushel at specified continental European Markets

Date	Range	Rotterdam				Berlin : Paris : Milan		
		Hard Winter	Mani-	Argen-	Aus-	Domestic		
		No.2	toba No.3	tina a/	tralia b/	Cents	Cents	Cents
1931 c/	High	--	--	71	78	190	204	170
	Low	--	--	48	54	120	159	130
1932 c/	High	66	75	60	66	179	186	175
	Low	48	47	46	50	121	115	135
Dec.29,1932		48	47	46	53	121	116	157
Jan. 5,1933		48	51	45	53	121	114	157
12,1933		49	52	46	54	121	114	160

Prices at Berlin, Paris and Milan are of day previous to other prices. Prices converted as follows: 1931 at par; 1932 at current rates of exchange to March 18; subsequently at par excepting Milan which has been converted at current rates.

a/ Barusso. b/ F.A.Q. c/ Calendar year.

COTTON: Price per pound of representative raw cottons at
Liverpool January 13, 1933, with comparisons
(Converted at current exchange rate)

Description	1932					1933		
	December					January		
	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	15
PRICES	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
American								
Middling.....	7.07	6.79	7.25	7.04	7.31	7.43	7.40	7.86
Low Middling.....	6.67	6.39	6.83	6.62	6.89	7.01	6.98	7.57
Egyptian (Fully good fair):								
Sakellaridis.....	9.46	9.12	9.82	9.80	10.04	10.54	10.51	10.53
Upper.....	9.02	8.63	9.33	9.31	9.60	9.78	9.67	8.87
Brazilian (Fair)								
Ceara.....	7.07	6.79	7.25	7.04	7.31	7.43	7.40	7.71
Sao Paulo.....	7.14	6.86	7.32	7.11	7.37	7.50	7.47	7.86
East Indian								
Broach (Fully good).....	6.53	6.25	6.68	6.50	6.75	6.90	6.85	7.67
Oomra #1, Fine.....	6.31	6.04	6.46	6.32	6.53	6.68	6.63	7.63
Sind (Fully good).....	5.74	5.46	5.87	5.68	5.94	6.08	6.03	7.04
Peruvian (Good)								
Tanguis.....	8.94	8.61	9.11	8.91	9.17	9.31	9.28	10.11
Mitafifi.....	9.34	8.76	9.30	9.72	9.67	10.10	10.12	9.44

Foreign Agricultural Service Division.

EXCHANGE RATES: Average daily, weekly and monthly values in
New York of specified currencies, October-January 1932-33 a/

Country	Monetary unit	Mint par	1932				1933		
			Month				Week ended		
			Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.31	Jan.7	Jan.14	Jan.16
			Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Argentina <u>b/</u> :Peso.....			96.48	58.58	58.58	58.59	58.59	58.58	58.58
Canada.....:Dollar.....			100.00	91.23	87.30	86.60	88.05	88.64	88.58
China.....:Shang. tael:		-	30.02	29.32	27.61	27.07	27.47	27.84	27.95
China.....:Mex. dollar:		-	20.89	20.64	19.58	19.31	19.46	19.78	19.84
Denmark.....:Krone.....		26.80	17.64	17.06	17.01	17.22	17.30	17.20	16.72
England.....:Pound.....		486.66	339.62	327.53	327.87	332.19	334.03	335.52	335.80
France.....:Franc.....		3.92	3.93	3.92	3.92	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90
Germany.....:Reichsmark :		23.82	23.77	23.75	23.79	23.81	23.78	23.75	23.75
Italy.....:Lira.....		5.26	5.12	5.11	5.11	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.12
Japan.....:Yen.....		49.85	23.06	20.62	20.73	20.75	20.52	20.62	20.53
Mexico.....:Peso.....		49.85	31.11	32.22	31.99	31.38	30.91	30.60	30.13
Netherlands.:Guilder.....		40.20	40.22	40.18	40.17	40.17	40.19	40.17	40.15
Norway.....:Krone.....		26.80	17.18	16.73	16.89	17.14	17.20	17.26	17.18
Spain.....:Peseta.....		19.30	8.19	8.17	8.15	8.15	8.17	8.17	8.17
Sweden.....:Krona.....		26.80	17.53	17.43	17.91	18.14	18.19	18.28	18.27

Federal Reserve Board.

a/ Noon buying rates for cable transfers. b/ Quotations are for gold pesos, paper pesos (m/n) computed at 44 per cent of gold exchange rate.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1 - January 7, 1931-32 & 1932-33

PORK: Exports from the United States, Jan. 1 - January 7, 1932 and 1933

Commodity	July 1 - Jan 7		Weeks ending			
	1931-32	1932-33	Dec. 17	Dec. 24	Dec. 31	Jan. 7
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wheat <u>a/</u>	60,206	18,220	85	228	234	596
Wheat flour <u>b/</u>	23,472	10,768	390	258	259	221
Rye	42	298	--	1	--	--
Corn	1,479	5,567	4	2	61	4
Oats	1,981	3,078	200	5	2	19
Barley <u>a/</u>	3,447	5,781	29	128	47	388
	Jan. 1 -	Jan. 7				
	1932.	1933				
PORK:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Hams and shoulders, incl						
Wiltshire sides	447	258				258
Bacon, incl. Cumberland						
sides	740	104				104
Lard	12,644	7,880				7,880
Pickled pork	203	152				152

Compiled from official records - Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat -- bushels, flour 3,400 barrels, from San Francisco, barley 388,000 bushels, rice 3,620,000 pounds. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries as given by current trade sources

Country	Total shipments		Shipments, weeks ending			Total shipments July 1 to and incl. Jan. 7	
	1930-31 (Rev.)	1931-32 (Prel.)	Dec. 24	Dec. 31	Jan. 7	1931-32	1932-33
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
North America <u>a/</u>	354,008	333,638	5,168	4,922	3,930	179,736	182,428
Canada, 4 markets <u>b/</u>	273,437	206,258	3,821	1,487	2,182	125,779	184,725
United States	134,700	136,010	486	493	221	83,678	10,768
Argentina	121,696	144,572	2,160	1,504	1,935	42,060	25,219
Australia	148,500	161,404	2,744	2,589	4,373	56,768	49,590
Russia <u>c/</u>	92,784	71,664	736	256	552	67,152	15,744
Danube & Bulgaria <u>c/</u>	15,176	39,280	64	64	0	32,072	1,616
British India	10,197	2,913	0	0	0	616	0
Total <u>e/</u>	742,361	753,471	10,372	9,335	10,790	378,464	274,597
Total European ship. <u>a/</u> ..	615,392	597,976	4,437	2,166	4,520	365,944	207,343
Total ex-European ship. <u>a/</u> ..	176,360	194,464	1,587	2,570	2,924	98,040	66,124

a/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News. b/ Port William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, Prince Rupert and New Westminster. c/ Black Sea shipments only. d/ Total exports as given by official sources. e/ Total of trade figures includes North America as reported by Broomhall's.

BUTTER: Prices at London, Berlin, Copenhagen, Montreal, San Francisco and New York, in cents per pound (foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	January 14, 1932	January 6, 1933	January 13, 1933
	Cents a/	Cents a/	Cents a/
New York, 92 score	23.50	22.50	20.50
San Francisco, 92 score	25.00	22.00	18.00
Montreal, No. 1 pasteurized	16.90	---	18.80
Copenhagen, official quotation	16.27	12.57	11.83
Berlin, 1a quality	20.79	19.88	19.45
London:			
Danish	18.64	16.75	15.90
Dutch, unsalted	24.28	17.80	17.55
New Zealand	15.44	12.41	12.30
New Zealand, unsalted	18.02	13.01	12.75
Australian	15.20	12.26	12.08
Australian, unsalted	16.92	12.71	12.45
Argentine, unsalted	15.36	12.71	12.75

a/ Converted to U.S. currency at prevailing rate of exchange.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		Jan. 13, 1932 a/	Jan. 5, 1933 a/	Jan. 12, 1933 a/
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	75,862	49,234	55,342
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs.	8.09	7.56	7.62
Prices of lard, tes. Hamburg	"	7.88	8.96	9.21
UNITED KINGDOM b/:				
Arrivals of continental bacon	Bales	81,935	70,016	81,932
Prices at Liverpool, 1st: quality				
American green bellies	\$ per 100 lbs.	8.36	6.98	6.76
Danish green sides	"	7.90	8.87	8.38
Canadian green sides	"	c/	7.47	6.43
American short cut green hams ...	"	10.85	8.89	8.80
American refined lard	"	7.16	6.95	7.05

Liverpool quotations are on the basis of sales from importers to wholesalers.

a/ Converted at current rate of exchange. b/ Week ended Friday. c/ No quotation.

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